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THE Boston Society of Architects is taking steps toward securing the erection of a fitting memorial to the late H. H. Richardson. It is proposed that architects and architectural societies contribute, and the memorial be placed in Trinity Church, Boston. Contributions can be sent to Mr. W. G. Preston, the treasurer of the Boston society, at 186 Devonshire street, or to any member of the committee, Messrs. E. C. Cabot, R. S. Peabody, A. Rotch, R. D. Andrews and E. M. Wheelwright. We receive this information through the *American Architect*, as we go to press, and have given the subject no special thought, but while the life of so great an architect deserves fitting commemoration, it seems to us that the architect builds his own monument, and the best monument to Mr. Richardson will be his greatest work. A memorial placed in some Westminster, among the nation's illustrious dead, would meet the approbation and support the Boston society propose to call for. The lack of such a place has been pointed out by this journal in Mr. I. K. Pond's able article on the subject, and his design and outlined plan have been recently advocated by the editors of the *Century*. We are thoroughly in accord with any contemplated movement that has for its object the perpetuation of the name of Mr. Richardson.

IN regard to the successors of the late H. H. Richardson, the *American Architect* says:

> We learn that the late Mr. Richardson, before his death, had a paper drawn up in which he signified his wish that his business should be continued by Messrs. G. F. Shepley, C. Rutan and C. A. Coolidge, who have long been his principal assistants. Mr. Rutan, who has been with Mr. Richardson about fifteen years, has, during the greater part of that period, acted as manager of the business affairs of the office, while Messrs. Shepley and Coolidge have been the most trusted draughtsmen, and Mr. Shepley in particular, who is engaged to be married to Mr. Richardson's daughter, has long enjoyed the most intimate relations with his chief. These gentlemen are perfectly familiar with all the details of the work now in hand, and there can be no question of their ability to carry it out in accordance with Mr. Richardson's intention.

These young men deserve the greatest encouragement from their professional brethren, and we have faith in their ability to carry out the work already commenced. The years passed under so great an architect should have imbued them largely with the spirit of his work, so that the forms which his genius designed will still find faithful interpreters in these his pupils.

AFTER a year spent in trying to secure a rehearing, Buddensiek, the notorious "skin" builder, of New York, has gone to Sing Sing to serve out his sentence of ten years at hard labor, and a fine of $500. It is well that an example has been made that will teach builders their responsibility; but there is another kind of a "skin" builder with whom it is hard to deal, though his guilt is of the same nature as that of the New York convict. This is the owner who wishes to build by the yard regardless of the quality of his structure. He usually finds some contractor who can "make plans," and by giving him the job gets those "plans" for nothing, or if he employs an architect, however skillful that architect is, his building is sure to have defects, structurally, wherever he can induce his architect to use a cheap material. It has become a question how far an architect can allow his client to dictate against his better judgment. Though the greater the skill of the architect, the cheaper the building can be built. A recent fire in a mammoth six-story building in Chicago demonstrated this fact and its attendant evils. The utmost lightness of material and the smallest number of partition walls were placed in the building, situated on a corner with an alley in the rear, the entire internal structure standing on iron columns. Within an

hour after the fire was discovered, the entire front and rear walls collapsed and fell into the street. We do not know the owner of the building, and he may have desired to sacrifice stability for lightness rather than with a view to economy, but in either case we are quite sure he went against the best judgment of the architects, as they are among the best in the city, and, structurally, the building was all that architectural skill could make it under the conditions. It is certain that architects are largely governed by commercial considerations, and are bound to build the best they can with the money that is allowed them, and it is the owners who deserve severe censure and even prosecution when buildings collapse, and it is proven that the architect has been allowed no "factor of safety" in his work. The Buddensieks of Chicago are too many, and are found not alone among men of small means, but those who control large and wealthy estates.

ONE of the most serious risks which building contractors incur and yet one which many of them habitually overlook till a costly damage suit opens their eyes, is the civil responsibility of an employer for injuries suffered by his employés while in his service. A recent suit in Paris, reported in *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, is instructive as showing the tendency of French courts to hold contractors to increased responsibility for their workmen. A mason employed in the erection of a building in Paris was struck on the head and instantly killed by a large piece of iron, which was accidentally dislodged from an upper floor directly over where the mason was at work. His widow sued the contractor for twelve thousand francs damages. It was held to be a contractor's duty diligently to care for the safety of his men by all reasonable means, to warn them of the dangers attending their employment in various locations, and to furnish adequate protection where possible. In this case, the contractor, failing to do this or even to warn the man of his danger, was responsible for the fatal accident, which a little more care on his part might have prevented. The editor remarks, in comment, that the tendency of the French courts is to increasing severity in estimating the responsibilities of employers for the safety of their workmen, and cites another case where it was explicitly held that contractors are bound "to care for the safety of their men, and to protect them from the dangers incident to their work;" that "under penalty" they must anticipate "possible causes of accident" and take, and cause to be taken, by their agents, all necessary precautions to prevent or avert them; that "they are bound even to guard the workmen against the consequences of their own imprudence." The general rule of the French courts is further to acquit the employer of responsibility, only where "the imprudence of the victim has been the sole cause of the accident." This looks severe, but we should hesitate to say it is not in strict accord with the dictates of a sound public policy, as well as of humanity. It would certainly be well for American contractors to lay it to heart, as a measure of their moral, if not legal responsibility.

IN connection with the rigid rulings of the French courts, it may be well to note the tendency of English law on the same subject. A recent case, that of Griffiths against the St. Katherine's Dock Co. of London, reported in the *Building and Engineering Times*, furnishes an illustration. The plaintiff was injured by the fall of an iron door, which had been in an unsafe condition for a long time previous to the accident, and this fact was well known to the defendant company, as was proved and admitted on the trial. The court held that this alone was not sufficient to make the company answerable in damages, that it was necessary further to prove that this danger was unknown to the plaintiff, up to the time of the injury. The general principle was laid down that, "if a servant enters or continues in an employ, knowing of the danger incident thereto, he cannot recover, since he might have escaped by leaving the service." It may be well, perhaps, to admonish some classes of employés, that if they continue in dangerous work, they do so at their own risk; but it is not difficult to imagine cases where the peculiar nature of the business or of the workman's position is such that he is practically unable to leave his employment, though he knows it to be dangerous. In overcrowded London, a man who should throw up one place might suffer much privation before he could get another, and the new place might prove yet more dangerous than the old, and farther from his home and in many other ways less desirable. But it is difficult to imagine a reason other than criminal negligence, why a corporation should knowingly permit the premises occupied by its workmen to be in an unsafe condition and remain so; and the law which relieves a corporation of responsibility for accidents which happen to its men through such willful neglect to repair its own premises, on the heartless excuse that the injured men knew of the danger, looks more like a temptation to manslaughter than anything else. We trust it will not be considered an authoritative precedent for American courts.

AN example of the danger in uncredited quotation is found in the publication of the constitution and by-laws of the Association of Ohio Architects in the last number of our usually circumspect and accurate contemporary, the *American Architect*. A new publication, the *Western Architect*, of Cincinnati, some time ago published the same matter, and among other mistakes called the state association the "Western Association of Ohio Architects" (probably coining the name from the fact that the state association is formed under the rules of the Western Association). The Cincinnati journal might naturally be supposed to have the facts at hand, and had the *American Architect* given that journal credit for the reprint, it would have cleared itself of the charge of inaccuracy, but since it decided to give so much valuable space to the matter, a better plan would have been to have printed direct from the association's publication, or from the official report published in THE INLAND ARCHITECT intermediate news edition of January, and not from an unofficial source. Ohio architects will certainly appreciate the compliment tendered by the eastern journal, but would like their state society known by its proper name, the Association of Ohio Architects.

ARCHITECTURE is a very serious occupation in the main, but it has its queer incidents occasionally which are none the less amusing that their authors may be as blissfully unconscious of the humor as was Moliere's bourgeois gentilhomme when he had written prose. Not long since a very successful eastern architect was inspecting a sample of pressed brick which was unusually perfect in edge, surface and color. Quite tot he chagrin of the expectant manufacturer he condemned the brick for the very perfections which it was supposed would elicit surprise and admiration, and justified his criticism by the remark, "*The Almighty never made a straight line.*" This pregnant assertion was uttered with an evident belief that it was as conclusive and irrefutable as the law of gravitation; and the listener politely forbore to ask his guest what possible bearing it might have upon the brick manufacture. If a man prefers a mottled, stained and

discolored brick to a clear one, or a twisted, warped and crooked brick to a straight one he is entitled to his choice, and he can save money by using the culls, but he ventures on dangerous ground when he appeals to primeval man or to the Almighty in support of his peculiar notion. As well object to popular amusements because Adam and Eve never went to a circus, or to the use of clothing because the Almighty never made a pair of pants nor a skirt.

IN this case the premise itself is untrue. If this architect will go to the seashore, or to the edge of any of the great lakes on a calm, clear day and scan the sharply defined horizon between sky and water; if he will note in the tense plumb line the direction which gravitation chooses for its path toward the earth's center, if he will observe the huge beams which the rising or setting sun often shoots athwart the heavens when emerging from an obscuring cloud, and then if he will turn to the marvelously varied and wonderfully exact forms of crystallization he may discover that nature abounds in lines more undeviatingly straight and planes more geometrically true than any brick maker has ever yet produced; and the latter may proceed with a clear conscience in his endeavors to perfect his product. It is true, of course, that in nature, as we observe, its curved lines are more numerous than straight ones, and it is equally true that perfectly level and perfectly vertical edges and surfaces are rare, compared with sloping ones, but we suspect that a contractor who should try to justify a wall that was out of plumb, or a lintel which was an inch or two higher at one end than at the other, on the plea that the Almighty never made a perfectly vertical line, nor a truly level one, would quickly discover that his logic was as unsatisfactory as his construction, and would peremptorily be required to correct the latter whatever he might do with the former.

THE publishers of the *Northwestern Architect* have undertaken the collection of an exhibit of architectural drawings, to be placed in the coming Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, which opens August 23, and have sent circulars to architects generally, asking them for contributions of drawings. The enterprise is a worthy one, and the proprietors of that journal deserve the support they ask for in making the exhibit in every way creditable, both in number and in quality of designs. The exhibit has received the indorsement of the State Architectural Association of Minnesota, and as the invitation is open to all draughtsmen and members of sketch clubs, it will doubtless be a complete success, towards which we would direct our best wishes.

AS we go to press, the depressed condition of building interests seems to be at an end, and a more active, though not a complete, resumption of building has commenced. So much time has been lost, and work laid over until next season, or abandoned, that the prospect is strong that labor will be plenty and lower than for several years past. Already the question of an eight-hour day seems to have been abandoned, and there is a strong sentiment among the master builders to give the men a half-holiday on Saturday, but this will be done by the individual employers rather than by universal rule. In fact, the mismanagement and the consequent disaster into which the leaders of the trades unions have lead the workmen generally, has produced a strong sentiment among the men in favor of their abolition. It is certain that the trades union of the future will be a much more creditable body than of the past, and arbitration will settle all differences between employers and the employed.

Applied Ornament.*

BY W. G. WILLIAMSON.

THE beauty of a building is in its ornament. As a cutter will take a rough, ragged and jagged dirty lump in his hands and manipulate it and return it to us a rare gem of great brilliancy, so might we with our buildings. There are numerous styles of ornamentation, each one of which would make a good subject for an essay—the Mooresque, with its delicate stucco ornament and handsome coloring, as found in the Alhambra, in Spain, etc.—but time will not permit.

Architectural ornament is of two kinds—*constructive* and *decorative*. By the former is meant all those ideas such as columns, capitals, brackets, heavy moldings and the like, which serve constructively or emphasize construction; by the latter, such as fine moldings, mosaics, conventionalized foliage, etc., which enrich the constructive forms.

The first principle of designing is construction. Architecture is simply the art of ornamented construction, in grouping the parts and producing the most stately and ornamental effect consistent with the uses to which it is to be adapted and applying such ornament as should accentuate and be in harmony with the construction, the ornament being the most elegant that could be designed. Do not allow construction to entirely control your design to such an extent that the design would be injured thereby.

In the Gothic it frequently happens that a shaft is put in from the floor to the vault merely to satisfy the eye, although it is entirely unnecessary to the construction, and in the Romanesque this is generally omitted, also in early English Gothic.

The tendency of style in America is toward the round arch, expressive of beauty and elegance. With forms, the square and angular are expressive of strength and power, curves, of softness and elegance, and an effective combination of both produces beauty. Vertical lines prevailing to a greater extent than horizontal produce an appearance of lightness and height; horizontals prevailing, a look of lowness and breadth, that which is striven for today—the ornament should be in keeping with this. Designers, if they wish to have beautiful buildings, must design their ornament to fit the place—each string course, each column, each ornament thoroughly studied, that when executed it will charm with its grace and poetry the beholder.

How much greater is this creation than the mere repetition of the same molding or ornament. In a dwelling or other such small structures, the structural need not be as pronounced as in our commercial buildings, and it is perfectly admissible to entirely decorate the surfaces. But it must be done with a finer degree of elegance than for a mercantile establishment, located as it is at home for constant critical attention. It does not signify that if an ornament looks well in one place it will appear to the same advantage in another. Look at executed works or examine your photographs and note the effect by contrast between highly wrought ornament and plain surfaces judiciously conceived.

Ornament is to a building what expression is to music—expression in the lights and shades, beautiful in the coloring and grand in the conception, rendered with a freedom and inspired with a firmness of purpose. How distressing it is to hear one of Beethoven's symphonies played as written, note for note mechanically. That is merely the construction or theme and should be elaborated upon, which is accomplished by the graceful, telling touches and variations that must be introduced to make a complete harmony and delicate blending of thought, rippling along in waving gradations.

If the cove in a string or sill course is to be ornamented, the most appropriate figure or ornament to express strength would be either the dentel, egg and dart, dog tooth or some very conventional leaf, as these have the stiffness that denotes power. It is almost necessary to use some such figure, or that which the poetic fancy of the designer might dictate. If we have a panel to fill with ornament, we first make our construction by lines or moldings bounding the carving or painting; this only apparently takes the weight from the foliage or figure, but it fulfills its purpose and pleases. If a number of columns are to be used constructively or decoratively about a doorway or other prominent position there should be an echo of it somewhere else. The same may be said of any feature.

Let us take an example and see what the result will be if the design is studied. Say for illustration a factory building that is to have some claims to architectural beauty, removing it from the class of engineering.

First, the effect that we wish to obtain will be a thoroughly constructed, substantial appearance, and a surplus of strength with good lines, openings well grouped and general proportions thoroughly analyzed, base or basement bold, giving a look of security. Now we are ready to beautify it to suit the requirements and location.

The entrance demands our attention as an especial feature. Possibly it might be an arcade or wagon-way. Add the ornament, emphasizing the construction—decorate the construction, do not construct the ornament. (The only manner in which it is advisable to construct ornament is when there are several colors of material—brick, marble, granite or others—to be employed; the combination is constructed ornament). What ornament is used should be bold.

Next give our attention to the sill courses, if there are to be any; if not, the floor line should at least be expressed on the wall surfaces in some way, either by simple moldings or moldings ornamented. This is to be advised, as it rather binds the building together. This again is only apparent construction and is not always necessary.

Moldings in themselves are constructive or structural, so that they can be aptly ornamented by such figures as the billet or lozenge and others, as the fancy or taste of the designer may dictate, all being, if I may so call them, geometrical ornaments, perfectly adapted to any building, particularly this which we have taken as an example. Accentuate strongly the bases, diminishing in strength as you proceed upward, and finish with your cornice, of which we will speak later. If there are any columns or pilasters that you may wish to enrich, it may be best not to decorate them if there is the

* Paper read before the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, May 10, 1886. Revised by the author, and illustrations drawn expressly for THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

appearance of great weight above. But if you will, do so with care; design so that the surface or constructive part will be carried to the base, possibly by plain surfaces of stone vertically, with ornament between or the ornament over all; not as though the column was built of leaves or flowers, but placed on the face with substance behind, like a vine clinging to the trunk of a tree, which should be so clearly expressed that there will be no room for doubt. The same can be said of capitals.

Avoid all application of large columns merely as decorative features; they are too expressive of weight above where there is none. Fergusson, in his history of architecture, extols the Greek and Roman temples to the skies, but severely criticizes some modern buildings where the column has been used in a similar manner, that is as a screen or wall veil running through several stories. If the design requires something of this kind, screen it with repeated stories of column arcades, such as are used in Pisan architecture, so thoroughly understood by them. The same can be said of brackets and other constructive features where they are applied decoratively. Truthfulness and simplicity is what we must try to inspirit our work with; if we do this we can certainly depend upon it that the design will be satisfactory, even without thoroughly studied ornament. Do not misunderstand me that I would encourage hasty thought expressed in ornament; to the contrary give your most careful attention to every minute detail, and it will repay you in the end. Do not allow your quarter-inch scale or even one-inch scale drawings to go into the hands of the stone-carver, thinking that he knows more about it than you, but draw everything full size, or at least to some convenient scale for yourself and stone-cutter—say quarter full size—then always insist on models of the most important parts, if not all your work; change them if necessary; do not hesitate to work them over or throw them aside if need be. Judge the distance and height from the eye; study your lights and you will be surprised at the effects that you have obtained perhaps for the first time.

If a church is under consideration, the portals and spire, also the windows, should be the first things after it had been constructed that the designer would elaborate; not necessarily profuse with ornament, but carefully studied outline and possibly a few bits of rich detail, which may be more telling than if more highly embellished. It will at least compare favorably and would be an oasis in the desert of architecture. Magnitude is essential to monumental buildings, lending a dignity to it if nothing more than a huge mass of masonry, such as the walls of Old Rome, and some of its aqueducts.

Imitation in construction or ornament none of us like. But how many among the designers will crown their fine cutstone or marble edifice with a highly wrought galvanized iron cornice. The truthful artist would rather see a stone coping on top of the plain wall than this. You may plead economy; but is not the coping beyond in beauty and expression this flimsy device of iron, which you cannot make look like stone, as is attempted every day? If galvanized iron must be used, treat it as such by making it light and airy, without any carrying capacity.

I may be diverging from the narrow path that has been marked out for me in "Applied Ornament" and getting into the broad highway of architecture. If it is so, I hope that I will be excused, as I feel that attention must be called to our besetting sin, galvanized iron.

While speaking of cornices, it will not be amiss to suggest for discussion the appropriateness of large projecting cornices for buildings with high roofs. It would seem that reason would tell us this is wrong, but there may be examples that would be contradictory. If a high roof is put on a building it is to be seen and have some architectural value. And it will take but a slight projection of cornice to entirely hide a roof. So for this reason alone a cornice of small projection would suggest itself. But if the cornice was to be the crowning feature, then the designer can provide for what would be best suited for the purpose. This is of the utmost importance to a building. Constructively it is correct, as its requirement is primarily to protect the walls from the rains and snows, and as such it can be finished to any degree of richness.

Richness we have in the Church of St. Paul and St. Louis at Paris. But at what cost? A sacrifice of construction and structural requirements. The façade is three stories in height. The general effect of richness is produced by a jumbling together of the orders; the ornament coarse and brutal. This I cite as an exceptionally bad example of the architecture of France in the seventeenth century (a modern age) and something to be avoided.

Contrast this with some examples of early Renaissance in Spain; and really Spanish details are delightful to look upon. Each room is expressed on the exterior, windows perfectly grouped. In speaking of Spanish windows, they are not themselves expressed, but are rather back from the outer wall, with loggia richly and appropriately ornamented with large wall surfaces between, joints clearly defined that might even be called ornament, so effective are they. Yet they are a neutralizer of richness; altogether making a pleasing proportion between walls and openings, which are so essential to architectural effect. A good example of this is the Carcel del Corte at Baeza.

Let us jump from Spain to Constantinople; not that there are other good examples there, but that it would be impossible to call attention to all the beautiful Romanesque detail to be found in Spain. The lover of ornament would revel in the Cathedral of St. Sophia at Constantinople. The original church, which was erected by Constantine, was burned to the ground in the year 532, and the present magnificent church was re-erected by Justinian. The building externally has not much claim to architectural design; that is, in detail, but its groupings are perfect, although it would appear that the intention was to cover the whole with rich ornament, possibly marble. But the troubles of the times after Justinian's death interfered. We can with very little effort imagine what it might have been if carried out with the spirit displayed on the interior. All the columns are of porphyry, verd antique, and other rich marbles of the most precious kinds.

The architect of this church has improved on the study of others who had demonstrated that a Corinthian capital, with its hollow, curved bell was not appropriate to an arch formation. Although when the columns were close together and had only a lintel to support, this form was sufficient. The result shows how successful he has been in reversing the curve outward from the neck to the abacus, and also with the treatment that has been employed. This has a finer effect when the seat of the arch is almost twice the diameter of the column.

St. Sophia from the floor to the vaults is a grand and vigorous inspiration. In the lower order the bases are very low and beautifully molded, and the columns plain. The wall surfaces are flat and the ornaments relieved by incision. The capitals are covered with ornament. This is an exceptional instance of covering the entire bell of a large capital where there is apparently great weight to be carried, but it is done so nicely and with large conventionalized acanthus leaves that it cannot be criticised. Look at the stubborn strength of the close curled, graceful volutes, structural cropping out amid the ornament. This we should recognize as very essential to be represented in all carving.

There is one point in this church with which considerable fault is found. That is in the arches. The ornaments are rich, but are carried too far; there is a taking away of strength where strength is required. The spandrels of the lower arches are boldly carved, and left for their own shadow to bring them out in their beauty, but in the upper arches the ornament is relieved by a background of black or dark-colored marbles. All of the wall surfaces are covered with rich mosaics of marble. Words cannot speak the praises of this beautiful building. As an excellent example of Byzantine architecture it is worthy of close attention, as the ornament is so harmonious with our ideas of today and can be freely used with the Romanesque. More attention is paid to the stem than the leaf in this style.

Another fine work in this style is the Persian palace at Mashita, Syria. The wall surfaces are decorated in an elegant manner, with a series of large triangles resting on a richly carved string course. These examples are only a few of the thousands that might be cited, but it will suffice, as there is enough to study in these alone for illustration of this paper.

America has lost one of its strongest men in architecture, one who has given the start to the Romanesque in this country and developed it in a manner peculiarly his own, exquisite in detail. Mr. Richardson has left examples that will always be looked upon with pleasure, and his memory will long remain with us. His particular interpretation of the Romanesque has influenced the younger men to endeavor to follow him. The style is broad enough to be developed in many ways, as it was left in a state of transition throughout the Old World.

Architectural designing some years ago consisted in the closest possible imitation of the styles and orders employed by the Romans. Let us avoid this, but we may take the examples before us and adapt them to our more modern wants. We cannot make one of our commercial buildings like a Greek or Roman temple, nor do we want to, but we may learn from their experience what is good in proportion and get suggestions from their ornament with nature as our guide. Let us hope that we may be able to find something to study and admire in each stage and each style of the architecture of past ages. And we will find that the designers of these buildings would be able to give some valid reason for everything they have done.

An English Electric Light Plant.

SAYS the *Builders' Weekly Reporter*, quoting from the London *Times*: The first practical example of electric lighting from a central station by direct current has just been completed at Paddington in connection with the Great Western Railway. The installation is the largest yet accomplished in this country, and was inspected on Monday evening by a large party of scientific gentlemen, among whom were Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir William Thomson, Major Armstrong, Admiral Selwyn, Captain Halpin, Mr. Willoughby Smith, Mr. H. Clifford, Mr. Shuter and others. The installation has been undertaken by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to test the practicability of central station lighting. The district lighted comprises the Paddington passenger and goods stations and the hotel, the locomotive station, the Royal Oak and the Westbourne Park stations, all the offices, yards and approaches to the various stations, and the line of the railway itself from Paddington to Westbourne Park. The district is one and a half miles long, and covers 67 acres of ground. The engine house is a short distance from the terminus, and the electric system is that of Mr. J. E. H. Gordon, the manager of the Telegraph Construction Company's electric light department. There are three Gordon dynamos, of which two work, and one is held in reserve and is always kept slowly revolving, ready for use at a moment's notice. The dynamos weigh 45 tons each, and are wound to give a pressure of 150 volts. When all the lamps are on, the machines give about 2,000 amperes each. Each dynamo is driven by a compound tandem engine of the vertical inverted cylinder type by Rennie, and capable of indicating 600-horse power. The dynamos are coupled direct to the engines, belts being dispensed with. The magnets of each of the large dynamos are excited by a Crompton direct current machine (the Gordon machines producing alternating currents) driven by a Willans engine. The main dynamos are driven at about 150 revolutions per minute. A double system of mains is laid throughout, and every precaution is taken to insure safety from the accidental extinction of any of the lights. The light is distributed by 4,115 Swan glow lamps, each of 25-candle power, by 98 arc lamps, each of 3,500-candle power, and by two arc lamps, each of 12,000-candle power. The total light is thus equal to that of about 30,000 ordinary gas jets. Every lamp has a separate switch, so that it can be turned on and off independently. The glow lamps are entirely under the control of the users and not of the suppliers, just as in the case of gas. The current is on day and night, except for three hours in the daytime on Sunday, when it is interrupted for testing purposes. The installation thus approximates to a house to-house supply of electric light, and it has worked successfully in every respect since it was started on the 21st of April last. The visitors first inspected the engines and dynamos, and were afterwards taken down the line to the various stations and sheds and back to Paddington station, the whole installation being the most perfect in every detail, and reflecting every credit on the contractors.

Asbestine.*

BY C. C. HELLMERS, JR., ARCHITECT.

MANY if not all of you, gentlemen, received a circular some two months ago, which, if not consigned to that generous receptacle of trade circulars in an architect's office, "the waste basket," informed you of a wonderful new plastic compound, whose extraordinary qualities were described at some length. Very likely such of you as devoted the necessary time to peruse the notice then tossed it aside with the mental remark that another individual had been deluded into the idea that he had made a discovery, and was picturing in his mind the luxurious ease which he was henceforth to enjoy. I confess that such would have been about the experience of that notice in my hands had not a previous acquaintance with the material in its birthplace prepared me to give it a more cordial reception.

There is probably no material in which the present age stands further behind the achievements of antiquity than our limes, cements and plasters, the secrets which they possessed enabling them to build structures in which, as the centuries of time passed by, and sun and weather made their influence felt, the binding material, outlasting the brick and stone, stood forth unharmed from the recessed and weather-worn face of the building, we have so far been unable to discover. It would be useless for me to call any such cases to your mind, as they are too well known to all.

To return to my subject, "Asbestine," so christened on account of the similarity of its fire-resisting properties to asbestos, is a light brown rock, composed principally of silicate of soda, though varying somewhat in its chemical proportions, a deposit of great magnitude of which has been discovered in Lawrence county, New York. This rock, when taken, pulverized and mixed in a pug mill with certain proportions of potash and chemical silicate of soda, forms the cement or plaster, as it is called by its discoverer. Having, as before stated, seen this material immediately after its discovery and during the time the first experiments were being made. I have had ample time to satisfy myself of its virtues, and am so thoroughly convinced thereof that I ventured to occupy your time with a statement of what I have seen.

Its chief virtues are fireproofness, being a most perfect non-conductor; waterproofness, being, when four weeks old, impervious to moisture.

Frostproof.—In regard to this point I would say that the claim originally made for it, that the cement when prepared would not freeze in the coldest weather, has been withdrawn, as it was found on further trials that though this result could be attained, it was at a sacrifice of considerable strength in the material. Though not frostproof in a plastic state, when once hardened the mortar seems to defy the elements, as has been shown by severe laboratory tests, consisting of repeated heating under a blow-pipe and then sudden immersion in cold water, which failed to produce any fractures or flaking in the material.

Adhesiveness.—It has been found that plaster made with this material can be successfully applied to almost any substance—glass, iron, polished wood, pasteboard, etc.—to all of which, after thorough hardening, it adheres with such tenacity that in the case of wood it cannot be removed without raising the grain. The time necessary to thoroughly harden the material is about four weeks, so that it cannot be classed under the quick-setting cements. By saying that it sets in four weeks, I do not mean to say that the chemical action is completed in that time, as such is not the case, but that the ordinary requirements are then fulfilled by it. A sample of plastering on green lath was shown me, where, after the plaster had been on six days, the lath side was exposed to the heat of a stove, causing them to shrink, the plaster, instead of cracking, retained its perfect face, and the movement was confined to the lath themselves, the edges of which, on obtaining a cross section, were seen to have left the sides of the key. Stud partitions and ceilings plastered with this material, either over lath, wire or light corrugated sheet iron, or even on prepared pulp board, are perfectly waterproof.

Here you can see a promising opening for the erection of fireproof buildings, whose weight will be vastly less than that of those now in use, and also the avoidance of one weakness peculiar to all forms of fireproofing, to a greater or less degree, namely, liability of water on one floor to flood another in case of fire, which causes five-eighths of all damage done. Brickwork laid in mortar prepared with this material becomes so completely solidified that it can be safely considered a unit. I have seen hard brick laid as described, subjected to pressure which crushed the brick before the joint gave any evidence of giving.

The uses of the material promise to be very general. It is intended for brickwork, plastering, concrete sidewalks, and I may mention here a possibility of its application to roofs, it being absolutely non-expanding or contracting, and, therefore, applicable to roofs of moderate pitch, where its fireproof nature would be of inestimable value. As a roofing material the repairs, if necessary, would be very simple, the mere floating of a skim coat perfecting a new roof. Professor John W. Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made a report to the president of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in which he said, referring to the liability of woodwork incased with the plaster decaying more rapidly, i. e., facilitating the formation of dry rot: "it is my opinion that when this asbestine plaster is placed upon seasoned wood, the rate of deterioration in the wood is not increased," the idea having been advanced that the chemical action and air-tight covering would produce such results. He further states that "the plaster resists heat and flame in a remarkable degree, and is also a very poor conductor of heat, so that a thin layer furnishes an excellent protection from fire." A backing of corrugated iron showed no tendency to warp when a very intense heat was applied to the face of the plaster.

He then went through the experiment I have spoken of before, of heating a piece of it to a very high temperature and then throwing cold water upon it, and says thereof: "It does not crust or crumble like ordinary plaster, and I consider this a great advantage." His report, as a whole, recommends the material very highly, and I am sorry I have not got it here, but I loaned it to a party before leaving home.

Regarding the cost which has been suggested to me as one of the most important features in connection with the general usefulness of the material, I would state that it is also within the limit, I might say, of everyone.

As nearly as can be ascertained at present, the manufacture of the material never having been entered into to a large extent, the plastering, including sand and labor, will cost between seven and eight cents a yard per ¼ inch coat. Now, if you consider the saving of time and labor which is gained by not having to previously slack your lime, mix your sand, put hair into it, and all the preparatory work which is necessary for the ordinary job of plastering, the difference is very slight. You simply buy your material, have it brought to the building; when ready to plaster, empty your barrels and mix in the sand and are ready to start.

Having the nature of cement it will set more rapidly than ordinary plastering. It will thus be seen that as far as plastering is concerned, the price will not stand in the way.

When used for brickwork the cost will be between two and two and a half dollars per thousand. Now, Portland cement is a little more expensive than that, but, at the same time, the great strength possessed by the asbestine, would make it cheaper than the Portland, even at the same price. The absolute binding of your brickwork, one brick to the other, and the whole wall into one mass, would enable us to reduce the thickness of our walls—not that I want to introduce the fact of the reduction of thickness in walls as an expense-saving medium, but as a saving of space, which for high buildings in narrow lots is often a very valuable consideration. There is another use to which this material can be put, rough cast work in frame houses—being susceptible of receiving any stain desired, and once up it is there forever. You can get any desired color effect, and should it in time become black or darkened a simple washing off will restore its original beauty. Again, where we build small frame houses or outbuildings for factories and sheds, as a substitute for weather-boarding, for corrugated iron, which is ugly, for patent shingles or tin, which are only makeshifts, we can doubtless put more art and study and achieve more satisfactory results with the use of this than of such materials as we now have at hand, and knowing, or believing, rather, that this material was sure to come into general use in the near future, and that my knowledge of it was slightly in advance of that of the gentlemen here present, I have allowed myself to encroach so long on your valuable time.

* Paper read before the second convention Missouri State Association of Architects, January 12, 1886.

A Great Office Building.

THE Central Safety Deposit Company of Chicago, represented by Mr. E. C. Waller, is erecting, through architects Burnham & Root, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle streets, what will probably result in the largest office building in this country. The ground covered is 167 feet 6 inches on Adams street by 177 feet 8 inches on La Salle street. It will be eleven stories high, and 160 feet to the top of the cornice. Structurally, the exterior is granite for the first two stories, and reddish brown brick and terra-cotta above. The main terra-cotta work will consist of carved panels on the continuous bay windows on both fronts. The general type of ornament is borrowed from East Indian forms without literally following any one example. The piers throughout are rounded from top to bottom, and all of the arches and lintels are formed upon the same radius, brick of special pattern being made for the purpose. Wherever terra-cotta is employed it is designed in small blocks, which are bonded in with the brickwork. The constructional part of the building is thoroughly incombustible, all ironwork performing any constructional purpose being covered with fireproof material, and the floors laid on hollow tile, as usual in large office buildings. Any iron mullions in windows or elsewhere about the building which is exposed serves no constructional purpose. The principal feature of the interior plan is a central court, in which the utmost care is taken to make the most finished effect, as well as produce the greatest possible amount of light. This court is open from the top and is about 75 feet square, with offices facing all around. The walls of the court are English cream-colored glazed enameled brick, with glazed terra-cotta ornamentation. All the wrought iron work in the court is finished by the Bower bath process in golden bronze. The lower portion of the court is roofed over five feet below the second story windows, the space thus enclosed being finished in white marble and plate glass. In the general finish great stress is placed upon the detail and size of the entrances and vestibules. These are finished in polished white marble and onyx. A grand staircase leads to the court gallery, this being finished in the same material. The building has not as yet received its name, though a general suggestion has been made to call it the "Rookery," as the city buildings which were removed to give it place were so called. It will be finished in about two years, and will cost at least $1,250,000.

THE "Burlington Route," C., B. & Q. R. R., is the only through line with its own track between Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis and Denver, either via Pacific Junction or Kansas City. It is the popular line to Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City. It has unsurpassed equipment, perfect roadbeds, steel tracks, and, at important points, interlocking switches, thus assuring comfort and safety. It traverses the six great states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, with branch lines to their principal cities and towns, and making direct connection at its junction points with all branch trains. It runs from one to three elegantly equipped trains over its own tracks every day in the year between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Dubuque, Sioux City and St. Paul; St. Louis and Rock Island, St. Paul and Omaha; Kansas City and Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Chicago, Des Moines and Indianapolis; Peoria, and Burlington and Kansas City. At each of its eastern and western terminals, it connects in grand union depots with through trains to and from all points in the United States and Canada. It is the principal line to San Francisco, Portland and City of Mexico. For tickets, rates, etc. call on Perceval Lowell, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Association Notes.

ILLINOIS STATE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting was held on the third instant, President Burnham in the chair.* Among the visitors were Dr. Oscar De Wolf, Mr. W. H. Genung, Dr. J. E. Gilman and Mr. James W. Beach. A short final discussion upon the proposed sanitary law was held by the visitors and members. Mr. Beach, counsel for the health department, submitted the following opinion addressed to the committee on sanitary regulations of the Illinois State Association of Architects:

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully submit the following in reply to your request for my opinion as to "whether the courts will uphold the constitutionality of a law fixing penalties for violation of regulations and ordinances made after the passage of the law by a board of commissioners appointed by the governor under the provisions of such law."

The proposed act of the general assembly would create a board with power to prescribe, by regulation or ordinance, the duties of the citizen, a violation of which would subject him to fine or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

The proposed act creating the board of commissioners would in itself be a complete statute, but standing alone it would be *inoperative* so far as it would relate to the proposed penalties, for the reason that said rules and ordinances are to be thereafter created through an attempted delegation of legislative power. If said regulations and ordinances should not be prescribed by said board, then no offense could be committed, and of course no punishment could be meted out, and the main purpose of the act will have failed. On the contrary, if said regulations and ordinances should be established by said board, and, being so established, should require the citizen to perform, or refrain from performing, some act which prior thereto he might lawfully perform or omit to perform at his pleasure, the effect would be the establishing by said board of a rule of conduct for the citizen, in other words, the enacting of a law by a board of commissioners. Such law, if constitutional, would enable a board appointed by the governor to prescribe that *today* the *performance* of a certain act by the citizen shall constitute a crime, and to prescribe that *tomorrow* the *failure* of the citizen to perform the same act shall constitute a like (or other) offense. The constitution does not authorize such a delegation of power by the legislature. It has been charged with the duty of enacting laws, and it may define, and punish the commission of crime, but it is not within the province of the general assembly to delegate this power upon it conferred by the constitution.

Judge Cooley in his work on constitutional limitation says: "One of the settled maxims in constitutional law is, that the power conferred upon the legislature to make laws cannot be delegated by that department to any other body or authority. Where the sovereign power of the state has located the authority, there it must remain; and by the constitutional agency alone the laws must be made, until the constitution itself is changed. The power to whose wisdom and patriotism this high prerogative has been intrusted cannot relieve itself of the responsibility by choosing other agencies upon which the power shall be devolved, nor can it substitute the judgment, wisdom and patriotism of any other body for those to which alone the people have seen fit to confide this sovereign trust." (Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, page 117.) "These are the bounds which the trust that is put in them by the society, and the law of God and nature have set to the legislative power of every commonwealth in all forms of government. *Fourthly*, The legislature neither must, nor can, transfer the power of making laws to anybody else, or place it anywhere but where the people have." (Locke on Civil Government, page 142.)

The Supreme Court, in the case of Tugman vs. City of Chicago (78 Ill. Reports, page 411), said (the decision of the case, however, did not turn upon the point): "The legislative power by the constitution of the state is vested in the general assembly. Ordinarily this power cannot be delegated. The right, however, to empower municipal corporations to make by-laws and ordinances for the welfare and government of the inhabitants of the corporation cannot be questioned or denied. It may, however, seriously be questioned whether the legislature has the power to confer the lawmaking power upon a body not chosen or elected by the people, such as a board of health. When the legislature delegates authority to a municipal corporation to enact ordinances, these ordinances are enacted by a board of aldermen or common council chosen or elected directly by the people of the municipality. Thus the people have a direct voice in making the laws by which they are to be governed. But if the legislature possesses the power to provide that some judicial officer of the state may appoint in a city a body of men styled a board of health, and that board can be empowered to make ordinances for the government of the corporation, the people of that corporation may be deprived of self-government. They will be governed by ordinances adopted by a body they had no voice in electing. This would be repugnant to the theory of our government."

In conclusion I would say that I am of the opinion that the proposed law in the terms indicated would not be upheld by the courts, but believe that a law (free from objection on constitutional grounds) can be so framed as to substantially accomplish the end you have in view. Respectfully submitted, JAMES W. BEACH.

The president stated that the matter was entirely in the hands of the committee, with power to take final action, and they will consult with Drs. DeWolf, Gilman and Mr. Genung with this in view.

The subject of party wall purchases was introduced, and the following resolution was presented by W. W. Boyington, seconded by F. Baumann, and passed:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of making an exhaustive report at the next regular meeting upon a uniform basis for the purchase and sale of one-half interest in party walls.

On motion it was decided that the discussion of the report of this committee should be the order of business for the next regular meeting on July 1.

The president appointed as a committee W. W. Boyington, S. M. Randolph and L. H. Sullivan.

Mr. Baumann suggested that a committee be appointed to discuss the subject of a uniform contract and specifications, and the chair referred the matter to the executive committee, calling attention to the fact that a special committee was appointed for the consideration of uniform contracts and specifications at the last meeting of the Western Association of Architects.

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*The verbatim report of this important meeting will appear in the intermediate news edition for June.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK CITY, April 6, 1886.

Editors Inland Architect and Builder:

Will you kindly inform me through your valuable paper if the plans of the Calumet and Chicago Club buildings were ever published, and when, and in what paper, or where I can get copies of them?

Respectfully yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

[Perspective drawings of the Chicago Club, by architects Treat & Foltz, were published, we think, several years ago, but we can obtain no definite information regarding the date or the journal. A perspective by Lautrup of the Calumet Club building, architects Burnham & Root, was published in the first number of the INLAND ARCHITECT. This drawing, as well as the plans, was destroyed by fire. No plans of either building have been published to our knowledge.—EDITORS INLAND ARCHITECT.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, May 19, 1886.

Editors Inland Architect and Builder:

GENTLEMEN,—I am sorry that I cannot undertake to fill out the blank, but forward you one of our local papers, the *Globe*, in which you will see that our Board of Education have become panic-stricken since the Kansas city disaster.

Now, the Bloomer School building contains the office of superintendent of city schools, which superintendent is an ex-civil engineer. There are also several professors of mathematics and natural science in the building. Yet it never seems to have been thought of, that the building they are afraid to stay in is a material thing, the strength of which can be calculated. The Bloomer School House was commenced in 1880 and finished in 1881. It was built from designs procured upon the competition plan, the advertisement for plans stating the number of rooms and other particulars. After the plans were in, the architects were told that $18,000 was all that the board could legally expend upon the buildings. All but one left in disgust that this fact had not been stated before. The one who remained guaranteed that his design could be executed for the money. The board went on with the work, which cost nearer $40,000—just how much, it would be difficult to tell. A grand opening was had, and the public were informed that the architect had misled them as to cost, but as they had such a magnificent, substantial and enduring structure, complaint had not been heard; neither did they expect there would be any dissatisfaction at the cost; and reveling in the glory of this grand achievement the board of directors, architect and contractor had their names cut in a stone in the front of the building that posterity in ages yet to come might know to whom they were indebted for such a noble structure. WM. WARD.

Although the Bloomer School is used as a high school, it is *not* the building they propose lowering 40 feet.

Our Illustrations.

House for J. W. Tomlins, at Arapahoe, Neb., by Alfred Smith, architect, Chicago. Frame, stone foundation; cost about $5,500.

Office building being erected by the Central Safety Deposit Company of Chicago by Burnham & Root, architects (see description, page 81).

Barn for B. L. Pease, at Oak Park, Ill., by Alfred Smith, architect, Chicago. First story of matched ceiling, second story of redwood shingles.

Competitive drawings for a clock tower, by the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club. "Timepiece" (Harry Lawrie), first prize; "Professional" (Myron G. Holmes), second prize. "Time" was designed by C. O. Frankel.

Chapel for All Saints' Episcopal Cathedral congregation, Omaha, by Mendelssohn & Fisher, architects. The main part is 39 by 125 feet, transept 35 feet wide with 7 foot projection. The lower part of walls will be Sioux Falls stone backed with brick, upper part frame and shingles. Seating capacity, 450. Estimated cost $12,000.

Frame country residence, by architect B. W. S. Clark, Chicago. Plan covers 41 by 56 feet. The interior is finished in hardwood, with stained glass and plate glass windows, wood mantels, sideboard, etc., also stationary wash basins on first and second floors; large reception hall with stairway leading from first to second floor; one bath room and two closets; heated by steam and grates; total cost $15,000.

Block of four brick dwellings erected on Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, for the University of Cincinnati, by Geo. W. Rapp, architect, Cincinnati. The dwellings are of Zanesville pressed brick laid in brown mortar, with Malone bluestone trimmings. A novel feature of the front is the overhanging balcony over the central driveway which leads to stables and outbuildings for dwellings. The entire buildings are finished in clear yellow pine, varnished, and each house has nine rooms and laundry, with all modern improvements. The entire cost of the block when completed will be $22,000.

A WRITER in the hot climate of the East Indies calls attention to the possibility of serious mistake through accepting as correct the school-book statement that sound travels at the rate of 1,093 feet per second. That is its speed at the freezing point of water, or rather at the melting point of ice; but the rapidity of transmission appears to increase about one and three-quarters feet for each degree of temperature. That makes a difference of seventy-five and one-half feet at the temperature of 100° which prevails in India. A shrapnel shell intended to be thrown 1,000 yards, the distance being estimated by sound, would fall seventy-five yards short of the mark aimed at and do no damage. In the shelling of intrenchments at a distance of 4,000 yards the error would amount to about 250 yards, and the result might be to render useless a whole battery of guns.

New Publications.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES. Edited by ARCHITECT F. A. WRIGHT. William T. Comstock, publisher, 6 Astor Place, New York.

OF this series, parts I, II, III, and IV are now ready at $1 a part. Part I is a set of twelve designs for low-cost houses, and includes the prize designs for $2,500 houses of "Building Competition No. 1." Elevations, plans and details, with specifications, bills of materials, and estimates of cost are given. Besides the prize designs there are given a number of other designs ranging in cost from $500 to $4,000. Part II is a set of store fronts and interior details, containing twelve plates of designs and details for the following classes of stores: Drug store, restaurant, village shop, retail 25 ft. store, bank and office, cigar store, corner dry goods store, store front, basement and first story, and others. The designs represent nine architects, and hence there is a variety not usual in works of this character. Part III contains twelve plates of stables suitable for village lots, ranging in cost from $300 upwards. Exteriors, plans, and some details are shown. Part IV is made up of studies for seaside and southern homes, and gives designs for cheaply built houses with ample veranda room suitable for a warm climate or summer use. With but one or two exceptions these houses will not exceed in cost $2,000. Judging from the frequent inquiries for just the class of designs furnished by these portfolios, the editor and publisher have struck the popular chord, and the studies will have the large sale to which their merit entitles them.

BUILDERS' WORK AND THE BUILDING TRADES, by COL. H. C. SEDDON, R. E., superintending engineer H. M. dockyard, Portsmouth; examiner in building construction, Science and Art Department, South Kensington; assistant manager H. M. civil service commissioners; late instructor in construction, School of Military Engineering, Chatham. With illustrations. Rivingtons, London. For sale by A. C. McClurg & Co., 117 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Price, $4.00.

This is an octavo volume of 358 pages, by Col. H. C. Seddon, R. E., late instructor in the school of military engineering at Chatham, England. The author is already quite well known in this country, through his notes on "Building Construction," published some years ago. This present work forms a sort of appendix to the former one. Its contents are arranged in eight chapters, as follows: Excavation and Bricklaying, Masonry, Carpentry, Smith and Foundry Work, Slating, Plastering, Plumbing, and Painting, in which are included glazing and paper-hanging. There follow tables giving experiments with concrete slabs, etc., the strength and deflection of timber, and the thickness of standard wire gauge sizes, also a specification for concrete floors and roofs. The book is written from an English standpoint, of course, and some items, such as the grades and kinds of lumber and other building materials, also the prices for various kinds of work, are inapplicable here. But these form only a very small proportion of its contents, which are in all other respects very practical, interesting and instructive, and particularly valuable to architects, as showing what may perhaps be regarded as the most thorough and substantial methods of building which have been developed among the English government engineers, whose reputation is world-wide. Such matters as the building of hollow walls, damp proof courses, dry areas, the various styles of bond in bricklaying and stone-masonry, scaffolding for heavy jobs, joints in carpentry, builders' hardware, etc., are treated with a completeness which is rare and admirable. The work is profusely illustrated with cuts, which are excellently drawn and printed, are uniformly to a large scale, and add much to the appearance and value of the reading matter. There is also a very complete index at its close. This book will prove invaluable to architectural students and to superintendents generally, and there are few architects who would not be likely to find in its well filled and admirably illustrated pages valuable matter enough to repay several times the very moderate price of the book.

Mosaics.

E. D. MORRIS & COMPANY, agents, have finished the contract for tiling the vestibule, walls and ceiling of the Rialto building. The whole of this work is executed in Josiah Wedgwood & Sons English Art Tiles, of which they are the sole agents.

AMONG the prominent companies lately incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois is the Harris & Winslow Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to manufacture and deal in artistic architectural constructions of iron, bronze, etc. Incorporators, E. T. Harris, W. H. Winslow, and E. L. Messer.

LOCKWOOD & KIMBELL, the pressed brick dealers, are receiving large importations of English enameled brick. About 200,000 of these brick have been received the past few months, a large proportion of them being contracted for to be used in the office buildings being erected for the Phœnix Insurance and the Central Safety Deposit Companies, of Chicago.

The Boston Terra-Cotta Company is now represented in Chicago by Richard Robbins & Co., at No. 157 La Salle street. The work of this company in the West is increasing, the latest contracts executed by Robbins & Co., being the Jonathan Clark office building, Chicago, and the Northwestern Insurance Company's building, at Milwaukee.

THE use of corrugated iron, for roofing, siding, and ceiling purposes, has been greatly extended of late years, and bids fair to become still more popular. The Cincinnati Corrugating Co., of Cincinnati, O., one of the most reliable and extensive manufacturers of corrugated iron in the country, will send you one of their valuable and well prepared catalogues on receipt of your address.

THE first Bessemer steel converted in the south was made at Chattanooga, Tenn., on April 19, by the South Tredegar works. The experimental cast of two gross tons proved excellent steel under all tests applied. The material used was pig-iron from Cranberry ores, North Carolina, and shows that ore to be excellent steel material. The plant has a capacity of eighty-five tons per day. The success has caused much gratification among southern iron-masters.

SMITH & EGGE MANUFACTURING CO. have contracted with the Board of Trade managers to re-hang all the windows in the large hall with "Giant Metal" chain. They are to make a special chain for this building of extra weight, to be run over their double-ballance pulley and patent fixture. The windows range in weight from 400 to 765 pounds, and were originally hung with best ⅝ in. Italian hemp cord, which was found unequal to the strain.

THE Royal Reversible Sash overcomes all inconveniences and danger in cleaning the outside of windows, and the attention of all parties interested in building, who have a care for the safety of their employès, is called to this valuable improvement. Lord & Eiker, the Chicago agents for the Royal Reversible Sash Company, have a working model at their office, Room 24, Old Chamber of Commerce, and will be pleased to explain the merits of the sash to any one interested.

A. C. HICKEY will place the gasfitting in the new Orpheus opera house at Niagara Falls. He will put in one of his patent sun-burners and a patent gas stand with improved bye-pass cocks, and a complete outfit of stage lights. He is also fitting up the large five-story building to be occupied by the Standard laundry on Meridian street for Joseph Downey; and will also put in ten new water-closets and overhaul the plumbing throughout the Weber Wagon Company's building, at Chicago.

A NEW use to which soft steel is being put is the manufacture of water conductors by the S. S. S. Conductor Company, of Allegheny, Pa., who are now making their expanding water conductor out of soft steel sheets, either galvanized, kalomined or leaded, thereby insuring great toughness and lasting qualities in their pipe, consequently making it the best expanding conductor in the market, as it is the only one made of this material. This conductor is worthy the attention of all architects, builders and metal workers generally.

THE world moves on, inventions and progress still rush together for the benefit of the present generation, but we look back with a feeling of veneration to the art and talent displayed in ancient architecture. In all the modern edifices, of which, we pride ourselves, the striking features are but a reproduction of the thought of the old masters, with the exceptions that we build in a few months buildings that would have taken them years to complete. We are gradually returning to the age of artistic wrought iron, cunning designs in brass, elaborate wood carving and marble tesselated pavements. Acquiring wealth rapidly, we are less inclined to look at the cost of the work so artistic and durable. The old Romans prided themselves on the marble floors of their dwellings, and the proof of their knowledge of its durability is demonstrated by the recent discoveries made in Roman ruins, where the marble mosaic pavement retains its original designs and colors. Of late years, an Italian artist, Mr. Caretti, has introduced this work in some of our new fashioned residences, and a handsome design for the hall of Mr. A. D. Kohn's house is his latest work. Should, in centuries to come, Macaulay's New Zealander be digging in the ruins of Chicago, a marble mosaic pavement may be brought to light, and create a discussion as to whether Chicago was an old Roman city or the creation of a more modern age.

THE Dyckerhoff brand of Portland cement, from the testimonials before us, appears to excel in those qualities which are of the greatest importance in a Portland cement. An extract from the pamphlet recently issued by Mr. E. Thiele, 78 William street, New York, the representative of Messrs. Dyckerhoff & Sons, shows its points of merit. "It is of correct chemical composition, perfectly well burnt and very finely ground. Its unusual fineness is a very important advantage. Its extraordinary and uniform fineness will permit the addition of 25 to 50 per cent more sand than other well known, but generally much coarser, brands of Portland cement. Its slow setting is another advantage of great importance. The hardening proceeds slowly at first but surely, advancing in age. The Dyckerhoff Works have succeeded not only in producing the strongest cement known, but one unalterable in volume, not liable to crack, and of a uniform and never varying quality. It will always produce the most reliable and, by reason of the greater addition of sand, the most economical work." This pamphlet, containing a description and tests of this cement, with full directions for the employment, the preparation and composition of mortar, concrete, artificial stone, will be forwarded free of charge on application to Mr. E Thiele, 78 William street, New York, or to Messrs. Meacham and Wright, 98 Market street, Chicago, Illinois. It contains a large number of testimonials from architects and builders in high standing throughout the country.

THE attention of our readers is invited in the present issue to the advertisement of Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Co., tin plate and metal dealers, of Philadelphia. This old, reliable firm, established in Philadelphia as far back as 1810, claim they are the originators and sole importers of the celebrated old style brand of double coated or hand dipped roofing tin. In view of the fact that firms who handle brands made in imitation of the old style have made some preposterous claims as to the merits of their respective brands, Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Co. advise us that they have had a careful comparison made, and after a critical test, extending over several months, claim that the old style contains over fifty-six per cent more coating than the numerous imitations or counterfeits of the old style In justice to Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Co., it should be stated that they claim they originated the idea of stamping the name of the brand on sheets of tin plates, and have followed this custom for a long number of years. They write us that of late certain imitations of the old style are being stamped, in order to mislead the trade, and they call special attention to the fact that the genuine old style brand of roofing is the only brand of roofing tin that is stamped with the name of the firm that guarantees it. They therefore ask encouragement for the genuine old style double-coated roofing tin, and think it should be specified in all contracts where first-class work is required. Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Co. also handle the Westminster redipped by the old method, likewise the Cookley brand guaranteed roofing. They state that they will be glad to send prices, circulars and samples, free of any expense, upon receipt of inquiry. Write to them when in their line, or wanting any information about roofing tin.

A DECIDED advance in the direction of safe and perfect hot-water heating has been made by the introduction of wrought welded boilers of English make by the well-known manufacturers of steam warming apparatus, the Hay & Prentice Company, of Chicago. In regard to hot-water heating for dwellings, quoting from an article by J. Drysdale, M. D., and J. W. Hayward, M. D., published in the *Health and Comfort in House Building*, they say: "As a proof of the healthfulness of hot-water heat, we may notice that one of us, who has lived for four years in a house heated by the hot-water system, is a general practitioner of medicine, which involves being frequently called out at all hours of the day and night, yet no increased liability to cold or delicacy of any kind has been observed; on the contrary, whereas previously, when living in houses warmed by hot air, etc., he frequently suffered from bronchitis and quinsy, he has never had either disease since living in his present house, which is warmed by hot water; and a member of his family, who had to spend the severe winters in a warm climate, is now able to remain at home and go about in the open air all the year round. For prevention of disease we hold such a house to be a most important auxiliary." There is no danger of explosion in hot-water apparatus, as the boiler is *open to the atmosphere* through the expansion tank and vapor pipe, and *when properly constructed* operates by *gravitation only*, no pressure being necessary. The Hay & Prentice Company's apparatus is so constructed that an increase of pressure cannot be produced therein; therefore, the use of safety valves, pressure gauges and other safety appliances is entirely dispensed with, while, as it works by *gravitation only*, it consumes from 15 to 25 per cent less fuel than either a steam apparatus or a high-pressure, hot-water apparatus, doing equal work. The wrought welded boiler is made of the best quality of boiler iron or steel, as preferred, the plates are solidly welded together, the heads welded into the shells and the flues welded into the heads, making the boiler one mass, strong, compact, without any of the risk of fracture so common to cast boilers. In the operation of greenhouses these boilers are especially adaptable, and the variety of sizes enables the householder to conveniently warm a conservatory attached to the house, however small, and always with safety and at small expense, a fact that will materially aid in popularizing these hot-water heaters. Architects have so much to do with the health of their clients, as well as the direction of their purchase of proper apparatus, that they would do well for them and for themselves to become thoroughly conversant with the many points of excellence incorporated in this boiler and the Hay & Prentice system of hot-water heating.

THE Perth Amboy Terra-Cotta Company have issued an illustrated circular giving sketches of panel, frieze, and gargoil work in their terra-cotta, and in which they set forth modestly and plainly the following facts regarding their company incident to the execution of the best class of terra-cotta work, for which that company have become deservedly popular and famous. The circular says: "The credit for the introduction of architectural terra-cotta in this country belongs to the Perth Amboy Terra-Cotta Company, and all those interested in artistic and durable buildings are indebted to it for the many advantages which this material affords for the production of the best architectural results for a moderate expenditure of money. Previous to the organization of this company many attempts were made to manufacture architectural terra-cotta, but they were uniformly unsuccessful, and no company manufacturing terra-cotta in this country previous to the organization of the Perth Amboy Terra-Cotta Company is today in existence. In the manufacture of a material like terra-cotta, requiring, as it does, the greatest skill, the experience gained by each year's work is of inestimable advantage; and while the early work of this company would still be considered creditable, and was an immense advance over any work previously made, yet its production was attended by considerable uncertainty, and the amount of work considered up to the standard for shipment hardly equaled the amount consigned to the dumping-ground. This, of course, resulted in delays, which were very annoying at the time, and unfortunately implanted the belief in many minds that delay was inseparable from the use of the material. This is not, however, a fact at the present time. Profiting by past experience, the Perth Amboy Terra-Cotta Company is now enabled to produce work of perfectly uniform quality, and with absolute certainty of results. The terra-cotta manufactured by this company is universally admitted to be superior to any other terra-cotta manufactured in this country or in Europe, and is the standard to which all other terra-cotta is compared. The exceedingly large amount of business done by this company enables it to employ men of special ability to superintend the various branches of work, and architects can send small scale drawings with the assurance that they will be properly interpreted by skillful and intelligent draughtsmen and artists. With its extensive works, covering seven acres of ground, its perfectly trained workmen, and its systematic methods of making work, it is enabled to handle contracts of any magnitude with ease and dispatch; and, in intrusting work to it purchasers insure themselves not only of having the best terra cotta, but of prompt fulfillment of contracts." The circular also gives the names, location and architects of a few of the more prominent of thirty-five hundred buildings in the decoration of which Perth Amboy terra-cotta has been used.

PUBLISHERS DEPARTMENT.

Architectural Iron Contracts.

THE almost universal use of fireproof material, together with the demand for the greatest strength in construction at the expense of the smallest possible amount of room and light in the construction of large office buildings, has made this industry rank with that of the steel rail manufactures in this country. The variety of the forms of iron, both cast and wrought, called for, together with the immense amount of the material used, has led to the establishment of mammoth plants that are devoted entirely to this manufacture. An example of this may be found in the construction of the great office building for the Central Safety Deposit Company, illustrated in this number, for which the Dearborn Foundry Company are supplying the ironwork. With the exception of the several tiers of brick vaults, the entire interior construction is made of columns of cast iron, upon which rest wrought iron girders and beams, the entire structure bolted securely into one mass, and consuming over four thousand tons of material. The manipulation of such a plant as that of the Dearborn Foundry Company requires, beside the large number of foundry men, a special force of engineers, mechanical draughtsmen and designers skilled in the special work of estimating upon each special part in the whole structure. The Dearborn Foundry Company also furnished the iron for the Home Insurance building, recently completed, these two buildings, with perhaps one or two exceptions, representing in the aggregate the largest quantity of architectural ironwork yet furnished in the West.

To the architect belongs the credit for the design of the building, to the contractor the credit for faithfully carrying out the plans, but in large structures, where immense blocks of stone or granite, heavy iron girders and columns are used, a special demand has been created for competent men, possessing the practical knowledge and necessary plant to handle and carefully adjust the various parts of the structure. In many of the large office buildings lately erected in Chicago, the heavy granite columns and solid masses of rock, and the ponderous ironwork, has made this work an important adjunct to a construction. The firm of McBeath & Rowe seem to have acquired a monopoly in this line of business, for among the lately erected buildings in which they have had contracts for either stone or iron setting, may be noticed the Home Insurance, Royal Insurance, Studebaker, Rialto, Phœnix buildings, the Art Institute and also the Central Safety Deposit Company, illustrated in this number.

Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick.

THE contract for 400,000 of this company's special Brown Opsidian pressed brick for the office building for the Central Safety Deposit Company, illustrated in this number, calls for some special mention in regard to pressed brick work in general, and the product of this company in particular. When the Chicago Anderson pressed brick company first commenced the production of pressed brick, very little of this material was known to Chicago, but the fronts of a few fine residences attracted attention to pressed brick as an elegant and substantial substitute for stone and common brick. The building of the Calumet Club building from Chicago Anderson brick, marking the commencement of a period of pressed brick building, which, from a fashion, grew into a permanent style. If this transition from stone to brick building had depended upon the regular pressed brick alone, the ornamental quality of stone would have again brought that material into popular favor, but the special designs in molded brick exhibited in the Calumet Club building demonstrated that there was a much more beautiful and tractable material which would lend itself to an infinite variety of architectural styles with but little additional cost to the builder. Then followed a general adoption of these bricks, not only in Chicago, but throughout the West—the immense works of the Chicago Anderson Company being taxed to their utmost to supply brick that, beautiful in color, firm in texture, for geometrical accuracy and equality of shade have never been equaled, while the molded brick produced presented such a variety in design that the public soon spoke of this company as the representatives of the pressed brick in the West. The brick to be used in the Central Safety Deposit Company's building are specially designed for this company, and will present, when done, not only marked contrast with the red fronts surrounding it, but one of the most novel and elegant exteriors in the country.

Stone and Brick Preservation.

THE American Stone and Brick Preserving Co. seems to be growing in popular favor in the protection of building walls in this city, as is evidenced by many of the prominent buildings treated by their process during the past year, among which are the Lakeside building, Reaper block, the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe street, Mason's building, Nos. 168 and 170 Washington street, and the Link Belt Machinery Co's building, Nos. 11 to 23 South Jefferson street. The company is now at work applying their preserving compounds to the decaying stone work of the Cook county hospital, and has secured the contract to treat and preserve our crumbling court house. The Lundberg process, as used by this company, is indorsed by prominent business and scientific men, and its durability established by the test of time, as shown by one large stone in the south wall of the Government building in this city, treated nine years ago, under direction of Gen. J. Adair McDowell, which today is in sound state of preservation. The American Stone and Brick Preserving Co. will guarantee that building walls treated by their process will remain in a sound state of preservation for at least ten years, and claim as follows: 1. That white incrustation on brick walls can be removed and prevented, and the walls water-proofed and preserved, with or without changing the original color of the brick. 2. New building walls can be water-proofed and preserved without in the least changing their natural color. 3. Old building walls can be restored, water-proofed and preserved, with or without materially changing the original color of the stone or brick, or colored to suit the owner. The American Stone and Brick Preserving Co. has recently entered into a contract for a term of years with John L. Stuart, a prominent contractor and builder of St. Louis, as their agent, whereby he represents them in that city.

ARCHITECTS JOHN W. ROOT and S. S. Beman, of Chicago, will spend the summer in Europe. No two architects in this country have worked harder for the past seven years, and none are better known to European architects than these. Beside Mr. Root's fame as an architect, as Secretary of the Western Association of Architects, and an honorary member of the Art Institute, he will meet with a cordial reception from European architects, while as a special contributor to the INLAND ARCHITECT, our readers may expect valuable contributions on his return. As architect of Pullman, a cordial reception will also be accorded to Mr. Beman. Mr. Root sails on the 12th, and Mr. Beman on the 17th instant. We wish them bon voyage.

Synopsis of Building News.

Akron, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer report: Business continues very dull. For Muller Match Co., two-story brick factory building.

Allegheny, Pa.—Architects Barr & McBride, of Pittsburgh, report: For H. W. Graeb, two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 60 feet; cost $4,000; H. C. Oakley, builder. For Wm. Gallagher, two-story frame, 20 by 32 feet; cost $2,000; under way; Wm. Granger, builder.

Ashland, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron, report: For H. F. Vantilburgh, brick business block.

Austin, Tex.—Architects Wahrenberger & Beckmann, of San Antonio, report: For John H. Houghton, two-story pressed brick residence, 58 by 71 feet, cut stone and granite trimmings, slate roof; cost $16,000; under way; Chas. Funk, builder.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Architect A. Druiding, of Chicago, reports: Additions to St. Philip Catholic church, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice; cost $3,500.

Belvidere, Ill.—Architect A. Druiding, of Chicago, reports: Catholic church, 48 by 103 feet, frame, stone basement, stained glass, shingle roof, heated by furnace; cost $7,200.

Beatrice, Neb.—Architect F. M. Ellis, of Omaha, reports: Brick and stone M. E. church building, 60 by 120 feet; cost $20,000; nearly finished. Six two-story and basement brick store buildings, 167 by 90 feet, plate glass fronts; cost $40,000; two stores soon to be finished; plans on the boards for the other four. For Geo. R. Scott, brick and frame residence, 40 by 56 feet, cost $7,000; plans not yet completed.

Beaver, Pa.—Architects Barr & McBride, of Pittsburgh, report: For Hon. F. H. Agnew, two-story brick and frame dwelling, 30 by 85 feet; cost $9,000; under way. For H. M. Myers, two-story frame dwelling, 65 by 80 feet; cost $15,000; plans under way; Harrold & McDonald, of Pittsburgh, builders.

Cadiz, Ohio.—Architect Chas. P. Hamilton, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports: For W. B. Wood, two-story brick dwelling, 38 by 55 feet; cost $3,000; projected. Harrison National Bank building, cost $12,000, and W. B. Hearn's two-story brick residence, cost $4,000, previously reported, are under way.

Canon City, Colo.—There are numerous small dwellings ranging from $600 to $2,000 being built, and on the whole Canon City is having quite a building "boom."

Architect Geo. W. Roe reports: For Fremont county, two-story and basement brick court house, 61 by 72 feet, stone trimmings, an elaborate clock tower; cost $20,000; under way; Roe & Lill, builders. For Stebbins & Denwoody, "St. Cloud" Hotel, four-story brick, 64 by 120 feet, cut stone trimmings, mansard roof; cost $22,000; nearly completed; Franz Sell, builder. For D. G. Peabody, two-story brick apartment building, 42 by 88 feet, stone trimmings; cost $10,000; just commenced; G. W. Roe, builder.

Centre Point, Neb.—Architect F. M. Ellis, of Omaha, reports: For First National Bank, two-story and basement bank building, 22 by 65 feet; cost $6,000; plans under way. For Hon. J. C. Crawford, two-story and basement building, 22 by 50 feet; cost $6,000; plans under way. For Lee & Clumbback, two-story and basement store building, 22 by 88 feet; cost $5,000; plans under way.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Architects Adams Bros. report: Outlook for building good. Strike has but little or no effect on the building lines. We have the following work in hand: For Freedman's Aid Society, four-story university building, 156 by 115 feet, at New Orleans, La. Also frame residence at Atlanta, Ga. Also brick residence here to cost $10,000; the first is under way, and plans are being completed for the latter two. For John Nicklins, brick residence, cost $5,000; preparing plans. For D. B. Loveman & Co., brick store building, 60 by 243 feet; cost $50,000; roof on; D. J. Chandler, builder. For G. W. Wheeland, brick residence, 56 by 76 feet; cost $10,000; preparing plans. For H. Clay Evans, two-frame cottages, 32 by 35 feet each, cost, $1,500; preparing plans. The above items were erroneously credited to Knoxville, Tenn., in our April issue.

Chicago.—The almost complete stagnation which describes the building situation for the past month continues but with hope of permanent revival within a few weeks. While the agitation of the trades unions in favor of shorter hours and increased pay was the cause which brought on this condition, the continuance is mainly due to the fact that owners have as yet received no assurance that they can order work resumed without further interference. This scarcity of work has made labor cheap and will tend to make it cheaper throughout the remainder of the year.

Brief synopsis of the proceedings of the different associations of master builders will show the direction their efforts have taken, and also what has been forced upon them by the combinations of employés. The carpenters soon found that their men were generally anxious to work ten hours, but were, in a large measure, influenced by the other unions, and it might be said here, that the contractors generally are in sympathy with the men, and mainly advocate a ten-hour day, knowing that they cannot afford to work for eight hours' pay.

The association of master carpenters and manufacturers of wood building materials, which represents the employment of two-thirds of the best workmen in the city, held a meeting and appointed a committee to meet committees from the other builders' associations. At that meeting the painters, plumbers, steam heat, carpenters, galvanized iron and mill men were represented, and after fully discussing the subject, passed a resolution recommending the associations they represented to declare that after June 1 ten hours should constitute a day's work. This was followed by a meeting of the master carpenters and mill men, who, on finding that a large majority were working ten hours with little or no trouble, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The eight-hour movement has proved a failure, and

WHEREAS, We, the master carpenters and manufacturers of Chicago, consider it to be for the best interests of our employés as well as of ourselves, our interests being identical;

Resolved, That after June 1 ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

This was followed by the regular meeting upon June 1, when the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a circular be prepared for the signature of all members of this Association, pledging themselves to sustain ten hours as a day's work, and that said circular shall be presented to all master carpenters and mill contractors for their respective signatures as pledges, and that a committee of six be appointed to obtain said pledges.

The paper circulated was headed as follows, with the resolution passed at the previous meeting:

We, the undersigned carpenter contractors and mill men of Chicago, indorse the following resolution, and hereby pledge ourselves to employ none but those who will work ten hours, and we declare that ten hours shall hereafter constitute a day's work according to the resolution.

The latter action was made necessary to insure a uniformity of action and was signed by most of the carpenter contractors and mill men.

The steam heat men also combined in the same way and, while their old men in a majority were "out," they had no trouble in finding all the men they required to fill their places.

The master painters' association decided to work eight hours before May 1, and the men generally objected, so that little trouble was experienced when they decided to work ten hours after a month's trial.

This was largely true of the galvanized iron men also.

The plumbers are still working eight hours, the majority of the association being afraid to risk any controversy with the plumbers' union, and rather inclined, to allow it to dictate in every way they see fit. A prominent member of the association, and one who employs more hands than any other, had all his men strike because some non-union steamfitters were working on the same building. Though he said he would go out of business before he would be dictated to by his men, he finally, much to the surprise of his associates, accepted the terms made by the men. But for this the plumbers would in all probability be working ten hours.

The bricklayers have a strong union, exceptionally well managed, but they are beginning to see that eight hours is a failure, and while no action has been taken by the master masons' association, they will probably vote to go back to ten hours.

The iron men and metal workers are all working ten hours. In fact, there is so little work being done, that workmen generally see that it is more for their interest than their employers' to work ten hours, and when work is generally resumed it will be upon that basis, unless strong influences from agitators who have not the good of the workmen at heart prevails, and in that event all work will stop permanently, except such as must go on at any expense.

There is a large surplus of residences vacant in the city, but this is as much due to the extraordinary exodus of all classes of people to the suburbs as to the decreased demand.

Architect Henry T. Kley reports: For Gilbert Olson, four-story store and dwelling, St. Louis pressed brick, terra-cotta and Lemont stone trimmings; cost $12,000; plans under way; contract not let. For Gustav Hansen, three-story and basement, pressed brick front warehouse, 48 by 59 feet; cost $8,000; W. Meyne, mason; John Stut, carpenter. For E. G. Uihlein, four-story and basement store and boarding house, 25 by 85 feet, two fronts of St. Louis pressed brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings; cost $11,000; contract not let. For F. Herhold & Co., five-story and basement chair factory building, 116 by 116 feet, projected. For F. Robinson, three-story and basement, store and flats, 25 by 65 feet, St. Louis pressed brick, terra-cotta and stone trimmings, galvanized iron bays, etc.; cost $8,000; projected.

Architect B. W. S. Clark reports: For John Maloney, three-story store and flat building, 24 by 70 feet, on West Van Buren street, pressed brick and terra-cotta; cost $7,000; contract not let. For H. H. Graham, three-story flat building, 24 by 70 feet, at 439 Dearborn avenue, pressed brick, stone trimmings; cost $7,000; Wm. Dunning, contractor. For F. J. Eulette, two-story and basement frame residence, 32 by 49 feet, in Englewood; cost $5,000; contract not let. For F. B. Wyckoff, two-story attic and basement frame residence, 32 by 50 feet, at Englewood; cost $5,000. For Mr. Claus, block of three three-story stores and flats, 75 by 70 feet, at Englewood, pressed brick and terra-cotta; cost $20,000.

Architects Ostling & Borgeois report: For J. J. Salon, three-story and basement stores, stable and flats, 49 by 70 feet, on southeast corner of Market street and Chicago avenue, pressed brick with stone trimmings; cost $10,000. For N. N. Thom, two two-story and basement and attic dwellings, 50 by 56 feet, on Belmont avenue, pressed brick with stone trimmings; cost $10,000. For V. Johnson, two-story and attic frame apartment building, 22 by 27 feet, on Abbott court; cost $3,000. For C. Williams, on Clark street, near Wrightwood avenue, one-story and basement and attic frame residence, 60 by 80 feet, in Oriental style, on the first floor are reception room, 24 by 27 feet, parlor 20 by 20 feet, dining-room, 16 by 24 feet, billiard room, family room, two chambers, two bathrooms, conservatory, two halls, butler's pantry and all modern conveniences; four large chambers are in the attic, in the basement is the kitchen, laundry, servants' room, gymnasium, ice house, furnace-room, coal bins, etc. The building will be finished in hardwood; cost $12,000.

Architects Treat & Foltz are preparing plans for J. Q. Adams for a six-story and basement building, 80 by 171 feet, to be built of pressed brick, trimmed with stone; the building is to replace the one recently destroyed by fire at corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street; cost $130,000.

Architects Burnham & Root report: Plans prepared for Catholic church, 80 by 150 feet, brick, stone trimmings, to be erected at the corner of 43d street and Wentworth avenue; cost $200,000; contracts not let.

Architect C. L. Stiles reports: For Mrs. P. L. Shuman, three-story dwelling, 29 by 72 feet, to be built of stone, copper bays, two closets and baths, stained glass, slate and tin roof, copper cornice, hardwood finish, electric bells, wood mantels, steam heat, also stable, to be erected on Astor, north of Division street; cost $15,000.

Architect Alfred Smith reports: For Chas. G. Haddock, three-story and basement stores and flats, 25 by 100 feet, at 314 W. Madison street, brick, terra-cotta trimmings, iron channels and beams, galvanized iron cornice, four closets and baths, stained glass, three skylights, electric bells and speaking tubes, wood mantels, felt roof; cost $15,000; to be commenced at once.

Architect H. R. Wilson reports: For W. H. Maple, three two-story and basement dwellings, 50 by 60 feet, brick, stone trimmings, felt roof, galvanized iron cornices, stained glass, six closets, three baths, steam or hot air heat, electric bells, speaking tubes, nine wood mantels; cost $12,000; to be commenced at once. For Geo. C. Watts, three two-story and basement stores and flats, 44 by 80 feet, Van Buren street near Hermitage avenue, St. Louis pressed brick, terra-cotta and brownstone trimmings, galvanized iron cornices and bays, iron channels, beams, etc., red slate roof, two skylights, four closets and baths, electric bells and speaking tubes, four wood mantels; cost $15,000; to be commenced at once. For John Martin, two-story and basement stores and flats, 44 by 80 feet, Indiana near Lincoln street, St. Louis pressed brick, terra-cotta and brownstone trimmings, galvanized iron cornice and bay, iron channels, beams, etc., slate roof, skylights, two closets and baths, electric bells and speaking tubes, two wood mantels; cost $5,000; to be commenced at once. A five-story and basement store and flat building, 96 by 140 feet, corner of Garfield and Lincoln avenues, pressed brick, brownstone and terra-cotta trimmings, slate roof, galvanized iron cornices, iron channels, beams, etc., hardwood finish, tiling, twenty closets and baths, stained glass, three skylights, electric bells and speaking tubes, mantels, steam heat, cost $40,000; to be commenced at once.

Architect A. Geo. Beaudry, with Gregory Vigeant, reports: For Jos. Chalifoux, two-story and basement flat building, 25 by 60 feet, on Vernon Park place, brick, stone trimmings, galvanized iron cornices, felt roof, three closets and baths, stained glass, three wood mantels, speaking tubes; cost $5,000; to be built at once.

Architect Fred Ahlschlager reports: For Theo. Schwarz, two-story and basement frame residence, 37 by 54 feet, at Normal Park, Englewood, stone basement, shingle roof, hardwood finish, furnace heat, closets and bath, electric bells and speaking tubes, marble mantels, dumb waiter; cost $5,000; to be built at once. For Henry Schumacher remodeling hall building, Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, iron work, closets, skylights, felt roof, also stable; commenced June 1.

Architect Chas. E. Kaufmann reports: For Edward Fain, two-story and cellar residence, 21 by 60 feet, Indiana pressed brick, cut stone trimmings, galvanized iron cornice, closets and bath, marble mantels, composition roof; cost $4,000; to be commenced June 1.

Architect J. H. Carpenter reports: The six-story and basement office and manufacturing building for Jno. B. Jeffery will be started at once. It will be 40 by 93 feet, Third avenue and Van Buren street, pressed brick, granite trimmings, iron channels, beams, etc., galvanized iron cornice, composition roof, fire-proofed, passenger and freight elevators, hardwood finish and tiling, closets, stained glass, electric bells, speaking tubes, wood mantels, steam heat and power, electric lights; cost $50,000.

Architects J. M. Van Osdel & Co. report: For L. Silverman, five-story factory, 75 by 100 feet, on Grenshaw street, brick, stone trimmings, felt roof, fire-proof stairway and elevator shaft, fire escapes, heat and power, one freight elevator, three closets; A. Lanquist, general contractor; to be built at once.

Architect C. Hine reports: For Thomas Moulding, three-story and basement brick residence, 20 by 44 feet, on North Clark street near Webster avenue, galvanized iron cornice, composition roof, hardwood finish, furnace heat, closets and bath, skylights, stained glass, three marble mantels; cost $5,000; Wm. Thompson, general contractor; foundations under way. For E. G. Scheckler, two-story and basement flat building, 21 by 42 feet, on Webster avenue, brick, stone trimmings, composition roof, galvanized iron cornices, closets and bath, stained glass, furnace heat, three wood mantels, skylights; cost $3,300; to be commenced at once. For Mr. Austin, three-story flat building, 22 by 55 feet, Lincoln near Fullerton avenue, pressed brick, stone trimmings, composition roof, galvanized iron cornice, skylights, closets and bath, stained glass, three mantels; estimated cost $4,000; to be commenced at once. For Wm. Duffel, two-story and basement flat building, 22 by 55 feet, on Lincoln avenue, brick, stone trimmings; Wm. Duffel, builder; building approaching completion.

Architect J. Otter reports: For G. Nelson, three-story and basement flat building, 62 by 26 feet, corner Elm and Townsend streets, brick, Carbondale brownstone trimmings, galvanized iron cornices, felt roof, three closets, six marble mantels; cost $7,000; under way; A. W. Ostrand & Co., masons; Ekland & Co., carpenters.

Architect H. Sierks reports: For Misses Shumway, of Philadelphia, Pa., two three-story dwellings, 50 by 60 feet, at 265-267 Wells street, St. Louis pressed brick, Lake Superior brownstone trimmings, galvanized iron cornices, iron beams, channels, etc., composition roof, hardwood finish, four closets and baths, stained glass, skylights, electric bells, four marble mantels; cost $15,000; under way; Rossler & Winkler, masons; C. Thieman, carpenter. For same, five-story brick warehouse, 80 by 90 feet, on North Water street, galvanized iron cornice, two freight elevators; cost $20,000; under way; Rossler & Winkler, masons; F. P. Nelson, carpenter.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Reported by Mr. L. Mendenhall: The building business in Cincinnati, as in other cities, was affected by the strikes, but is gradually settling down to its old basis as to hours of labor and prices paid. The unsettled condition has had, however, the effect of arresting for the present the unusually strong tide of improvement which was flowing in upon Cincinnati. Our architects have their time well occupied, not so much in designing new plans as in finishing plans commenced before the strikes began. They will, perhaps, when matters have been adjusted, have more time to give to the preparation of designs, giving, if possible, more satisfaction to their clients than ever before. The social events, as it were, in architectural and building circles within the past few weeks, were the dedication of the Art Museum and the Lincoln club building, both to stand as monuments to the genius and skill of the architect and contractor. Bids for the new Chamber of Commerce were opened last week, but through the courtesy of the board of real estate managers the request of our Builders' Exchange was granted, in the letting of each branch separately, and the bids set aside. On May 25 the following bids for the tearing down, excavation and masonry were opened, but at the time of this letter nothing

was settled: Patrick Murray, Cincinnati, $32,281; John Sperry & Co., Cincinnati, $59,000; H. Meiners & Son, Cincinnati, $53,360; J. H. Finnigan & Co., Cincinnati, $34,800; Norcross Bros., Boston, $33,500. The contract will no doubt be let in a few days, and when once signed work will be actively pushed to completion.

H. E. Siter and W. W. Franklin, of Cincinnati, both architects of undoubted ability, have opened a branch office in Lexington, Ky. They will prove a valuable acquisition to the latter city, dividing their time between here and Lexington.

Architect H. E. Siter reports: For Gen. Michael Ryan, a stone residence on Walnut Hills. For Chas. Fleischman, Esq., a double frame house, slate roof, hardwood finish, etc.; cost $10,000. For the same party, a single frame house, slate roof, plain finish, costing $5,000. For Benj. Hey, Esq., a city dwelling, stone front, tin roof, and well finished throughout; cost $10,000. For Eugene Zimmerman, Esq., a double house, first story built of brick and stone, second story of frame, slate roof; cost $17,000. For same party, a double frame house, costing $10,000. A stone chapel, slate roof, etc., for the Episcopalian congregation at Winton Place, city.

Architect E. Anderson reports: Additions to Highland county, Ohio, infirmary, consisting of lunatic ward of twenty-six cells, power house, laundry and bakery. For Amos Shinkle, Esq., Covington, Ky., a brick residence of ten rooms.

Architects Des Jardins & Hayward report: Brick dwelling, for John H. Laws; cost $12,000; brick dwelling for B. W. Putnam; cost $15,000. Just let contract for a frame dwelling for C. W. Brenneman, Avondale; cost $6,000. Four brick dwellings for B. W. Bepler, Mt. Auburn; cost $15,000. Large brick tenement, for Jos. L. Anderson; cost $35,000. Contract let for W. W. Watts' dwelling, Richmond, Ky.; cost $35,000. Odd Fellows Hall, Washington, Ind., brick; cost $20,000. Four brick stores for Thomas Gibson, Somerset, Ky.; cost $12,000. Brick dwelling for D. C. Collins, to be erected near Ludlow, Ky., stone trimmings; cost $10,000. Dwelling at Hardinsburg, Ind.; dwellings at Mt. Sterling and Frankfort, Ky.; two dwellings in Lawrenceburg, Ind., and remodeling two dwellings in Norwood. Time well employed.

Architect Edwin Baddemeyer reports: Five-story store, on Central avenue, for Avery estate; frame dwelling for Edward Bultman, Ashland avenue and Cypress street, Walnut Hills; row of eight three-story brick dwellings, to be erected on Denman street, for Briggs Swift; restaurant and hotel, Sycamore and Yeatman streets, for B. B. Whiteman; frame dwelling for Charles Jones, Bond Hill, and frame dwelling for James Broderick, to be erected in Cumminsville.

Architect Emil G. Rueckert reports: Five-story brick, for C. Ahrens Manufacturing Co.; cost $14,000. Frame dwelling for Chas. Ruthwein, to be erected in Hartwell; to cost $4,000. Two and a half story pressed brick dwelling, for Mrs. Koerbitz, to be erected on Walnut Hills; to cost $7,500. Opera house, brick, for Manchester, Ohio, 70 by 100 feet; cost $5,000. Two and a half story pressed brick, for Alexis Darusmont, to be erected; to cost $4,500. Three and a half story brick tenement, for Mrs. Maria Breitner; cost $14,500. Two and a half story frame dwelling, for Fred. Dunkar, Mt. Auburn; cost $3,000. Four and a half story brick store and flat, for Chris. Stallmier; cost $7,000. Three and a half story brick tenement, for Mrs. Louisa Clausheide; cost $7,500. Store and flat for Leo Beiker; cost $7,200. Brick factory for Deitz, Will & Co.; cost $7,000. Two and a half story brick dwelling, for Edward Schreiffer, Wheeler street; cost $3,500, and remodeling brick dwelling for H. Steinmeyer; to cost $3,000.

Architect Gustave W. Drach has removed his office from Walnut and Court streets to Lincoln's Inn Court building. He reports: Frame dwelling, for Jno. Herwig; to cost $4,500. School house at Warsaw, Ohio, brick; to cost $12,000. Three-story brick art pottery, Eighth and Lock streets; to cost $8,000. Dwelling for Thomas Asbury; to cost $4,500. Frame dwelling, Mason, Ohio, to cost $3,000, and three brick, stone and frame dwellings, for Mrs. D. H. Mears; cost $13,000.

Architect Samuel Hannaford reports: For W. H. Blymeger, Esq., a stone office building, eight stories high, tin roof, etc.; contracts not let. Remodeling the Mitchell building, which adjoins the Chamber of Commerce, into an eight-story office building, with all modern improvements. Addition to convent on Baum street, consisting of dormitories, refectory, laundry and school rooms. Brick dwelling for Jos. Pritz, Esq., containing ten rooms, with hardwood finish and slate roof.

Architect W. W. Franklin, Glenn Building, reports the following: Making plans for public school house, Newport, Ky.; to cost $16,000. For Capt. G. W. Neare, brick dwelling; cost $10,000, and frame dwelling for Judge Price, Avondale.

Mr. Lonsdale Green, a graduate of the Institute of Technology, in Boston, and until recently with Samuel Hannaford, has opened an office at No. 5 West Fourth street. He has the following work under way: Presbyterian church, Cumminsville; cost $15,000. Frame residence for W. H. Sutherland, Wyoming, Ohio; cost $4,000. Frame residences for Geo. E. Henshaw, Miss Bauer and Thos. Forbes, College Hill, Ohio, costing respectively $3,000, $2,500, and $1,800. Plans are being made for country residence for Fred. Koehler, Esq., Mt. Washington, Ohio, costing $6,000, and the new Hamilton county morgue, to cost $18,000. This latter building when finished will be more complete than anything of its kind in the country. Special apparatus and appliances are used, by which means bodies after post portem examinations are kept in glass cases at a temperature from 20° to 40°, thus preserving them for months at a time if need be, and immediately arresting decomposition.

Columbus, Wis.—Architect A. Druiding, of Chicago, reports: Stone Catholic Church building, stained glass, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice; cost $5,000.

Creighton, Neb.—Architect N. L. Raymond reports: Present outlook good; have several small jobs ranging from $500 to $1,200 under way, and considerable work is expected.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Architect W. L. Plack reports: Outlook very doubtful, but the indications point to quite a lot of residence work. How much of it will be executed is very uncertain. Have under way, for Geo. W. Baker, remodeling brick residence, 34 by 34 feet; cost $3,600; Jas. Garrity, builder. For E. B. Whitcomb, frame cottage, 33 by 52 feet; cost $3,200; under way; Roberts & Smith, builders.

Detroit, Mich.—The present shows considerable building going on, but new work has been very backward this month, though we believe matters have commenced to improve and look for some of the promised activity of this month in June. Permits were issued during April for new buildings to cost $353,140. Alterations, etc., to cost $29,150. Total, $382,290.

Architects Wm. Scott & Co. report: For Detroit Stone Works, three-story brick, pattern shop, 126 by 40 feet; cost $15,000; Henry Carew, builder. For Detroit Electrical Works, two-story brick shop, 50 by 48 feet; cost $5,000; Henry Carew, builder. For L. B. King, two-story brick dwelling, 32 by 70 feet, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost $11,000; Henry Carew, builder.

Architect E. E. Meyers & Son report: For Chas. Campon, two-story brick store and dwelling, 20 by 60 feet, gravel roof; cost $3,000; Martin Scholl & Sons, builders.

Geo. E. Depew is building for himself two two-story frame dwellings, each 28 by 58 feet; cost $5,630.

Architect A. C. Varney reports: For Wm. S. Crawford, two-story brick dwelling, 38 by 67 feet, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost $8,000. For S. J. Hober, two-story brick store and dwelling, 35 by 60 feet, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost $6,000; F. Scheibner, mason; Thos. Pinney, carpenter. For Mrs. Maxwell, two-story double brick dwelling, 42 by 64 feet, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost $7,000. For Wm. Rickey, two-story double dwelling, 44 by 60 feet, frame; cost $4,000. For Benj. Johnston, two-story brick and frame dwelling, 24 by 42 feet; cost $2,500.

Architects Wm. Scott & Co. report: For Hiram Walker, fine two-story brick dwelling, 24 by 70 feet, stone trimmings, gravel roof; cost $18,000; G. W. Buffum, mason; —— Palmer, carpenter.

Messrs. Hubbell & McDonnell are building for H. W. Holcomb, three double two-story brick dwellings, 40 by 65 feet, slate and gravel roof; cost $7,500.

Mr. A. Moross is building a two-story double brick dwelling, 44 by 62 feet, stone trimmings, slate roof; cost $7,000.

Mr. Henry Letourneau is building a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 68 feet, slate roof; cost $4,000.

Fremont, Neb.—Architects Mendelssohn & Fisher, of Omaha, report: For May Bros., brick warehouse; cost $10,000. For Fred Meyer, brick residence, stable and laundry; cost $25,000.

Hailey, Idaho.—Architect F. M. Ellis, of Omaha, Neb., reports: Two-story and basement brick and stone school building, 83 by 73 feet; cost $20,000; under way.

Homestead, Pa.—Architects Barr & McBride, of Pittsburgh, report: For John Munhall, two-story frame dwelling, 54 by 54 feet; cost $10,000; cellar under way; H. C. Oakley, builder.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Architect F. B. Miller reports: Outlook better than for several preceding years. For L. C. Lohman, brick opera house, 40 by 100 feet, stone trimmings, composition roof; cost $13,000; under way; A. Opel & Co., builders. For F. Beckers, two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 70 feet; tin roof; cost $3,500; projected. For Wm. Bradbury, frame dwelling; cost $3,000; projected. Remodeling Baptist church portico and belfry, slate roof; cost $2,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Architect F. B. Hamilton reports: For Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., five-story brick warehouse, 48 by 102 feet, gravel roof; cost $25,000; under way; W. A. Kelly, builder. For Chas. G. Perrin, two-story brick dwelling, slate roof; cost $10,000; plans under way. For E. A. Walmsly, two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50 feet; cost $3,000; plans under way.

Architect Geo. Carman reports: Present condition and outlook not as good as was anticipated earlier in the season, though it is fair. For John Gray, four-story brick building, 20 by 90 feet; cost $8,000; under way; day work. For same, five-story brick building, 72 by 110 feet; cost $30,000; under way; day work. For Dr. Tundal, two-story frame, 30 by 50 feet; cost $4,000; projected For J. W. Gorman, two-story brick, 35 by 50 feet, slate roof; cost $7,000; under way; day work. For Matthew Butler, three-story brick, 35 by 60 feet, slate roof; cost $8,000; under way; day work. A two-story brick parsonage, 21 by 50 feet; cost $4,000; under way; Kreisher Bros., builders. For J. W. Norton, three and one-half story brick, 44 by 115 feet; cost $25,000; under way; J. A. Ross, builder.

W. W. Arnold has under way, at the corner of Ninth and Grove streets, a block of eight three-story and basement brick residences, 35 by 134 feet, cut stone fronts, slate roof, steam heat; cost $36,000; contracts sub-let.

A. A. Frazier is building for R. E. Higgs, corner of Thirteenth and Washington streets, block of nine three-story and basement brick residences, 35 by 150 feet, on Washington, and 35 by 50 feet on Thirteenth street, cut stone fronts, slate roof, steam heat; cost $39,000.

W. H. Graham is building on corner of Fifteenth and Olive streets, two-story residence, 36 by 55 feet, Anderson pressed brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, steam heat; also stable, 20 by 28 feet; cost of improvements $2,000, work being done by the day.

E. A. Phillips is building, corner of Thirteenth street and Tracy avenue, block of eight three-story and basement brick residences, 35 by 136 feet, on Tracy, and 35 by 60 feet on Eighth street, cut stone fronts, slate roof, steam heat; cost $40,000; A. A. Frazier, builder.

Plans are ready for four two-story brick residences, three 24 by 60 and one 36 by 60 feet, cut stone trimmings, furnace heat, to be built in East Dundee; cost $24,000.

Lexington, Ky.—Architect H. L. Rowe reports: Outlook fair. For St. Paul's Church, twelve-room parsonage, 40 by 80 feet, all modern improvements; cost $10,000; projected.

Marshfield, Wis.—Archit.ct C. Hine, of Chicago, Ill., reports: frame Presbyterian church building, 45 by 55 feet, shingle roof, stained glass; cost $4,000; to be commenced at once; contracts not let.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Architect J. S. Blake, of Des Moines, reports; Plans prepared for the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown. Central building, four stories, wings and bays, three stories, 206 by 120 feet, to be built of brick and stone, trimmed with cut stone, copper cornice, slate, tin and felt roof, iron channels, beams, etc., slow burning construction, hardwood finish, tiling, wood, slate or marble mantels, electric bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiters, closets, etc., stained glass, skylights, passenger and freight elevators, electric light, steam heat and power; building to be commenced as soon as possible; estimated cost $75,000; no contracts let.

Architect J. G. Weathersby reports: For Ed. Thayer, two-story frame residence, 28 by 46 feet, shingle roof, hardwood finish; cost 2,500; W. S. Reed, builder. Also making sketches for a number of parties who contemplate building. The fact that the Soldiers' Home is to be located here will, it is thought, revive the building business somewhat. First-class carpenters are in demand.

Maywood, Ill.—Architect C. Hine, of Chicago, reports: frame Episcopal church building, 32 by 45 feet, shingle roof, stained glass, furnace heat; cost $3,000; under way.

McKee's Rocks, Pa.—Architects Barr & McBride, of Pittsburgh, Pa., report: For Fred Laninger, three-story frame store and dwelling, 40 by 50 feet; cost $6,000; cellar under way; Wm. Zuickland builder.

Meadville, Pa.—Architects Barr & McBride, of Pittsburgh, Pa., report: For city of Meadville, two-story brick hospital building, 40 by 62 feet; cost $15,000; plans under way; contracts not let.

Memphis, Tenn.—Architect M. H. Baldwin reports: Outlook fair. Labor agitation has had a depressing effect on building. The following are under way, and projected: For Joseph Fader, two-story and basement brick residence, 50 by 75 feet; cost $12,000; under way; John Whalen, builder. Wm. H. Bales, two-story and cellar brick residence, 60 by 78 feet; cost $10,500; under way; W B. Donnovont & Bro., builders. For Drs. Mitchell & Mauray, three-story brick hospital building, 50 by 100 feet; cost $15,000; under way; John Reid, builder. For Robert Davis, two-story and basement frame residence, 49 by 80 feet; cost $8,000; under way; John Reid, builder. For B. Louini, double frame tenement, 48 by 60 feet; cost $3,500; under way; F. G. Vignego, builder. For H. & L. Morris, double two-story frame residence, 62 by 80 feet; cost $10,500; under way; S. P. Drumheller, builder. For Wm. M. Randolph, addition to residence; cost $11,000; under way; John Whalen, builder. For I. W. X. Brown, two-story brick residence, 40 by 50 feet; cost about $8,500; contract not let. For B. Lowenstine & Bro., six-story business house, 75 by 148 feet, iron, brick and stone; cost $90,000 to $100,000; plans under way.

Miles City, Mont.—Architect Byron Vreeland reports: Outlook for building good. For R. G. Wear, two-story brick residence, 34 by 68 feet; cost $6,000; under way; Hicks, builder. For H. Trusler, two-story brick residence, 41 by 62 feet; cost $20,000; plans under way. For E. H. Johnson, two-story brick residence, 45 by 46 feet; cost $10,000; plans under way. For Chas. B. Towers, brick cottage, 38 by 56 by 56 feet; cost $3,000; plans under way. For James H. Garlock, brick cottage, 30 by 34 feet; cost $1,500; F. Whiteside & Bro., builders. For Byron Vreeland, brick cottage, 35 by 48 feet; cost $2,500; under way; H. S. Richards, builder. Improvements on "Inter-Ocean" Hotel; cost $28,000; completed.

Mobile, Ala.—Present condition and outlook good.

Architect Jas. H. Hutchisson reports: For Dr. Mitchell, two-story frame residence; cost $8,000; under way. For Dr. Wm. M. Mastin, two-story brick office and residence, 37 by 80 feet; cost $4,500; projected. For Mrs. Turner, two-story store, 30 by 65 feet; cost $2,800; under way; M. Smith, builder. For F. Johnson, one story frame cottage, 35 by 58 feet; cost $1,200; projected.

Montgomery, Ala.—Architect P. J. Anderson reports: Two other architects here have all they can do, and I have more work offered me than I can attend to. There has been a building "boom" here for the past three or four years, which still continues, many small houses being erected, which rent as soon as completed. The following work of my office is under way: Four-story brick wholesale building, 27 by 106 feet; cost $21,000; Figh & Williams, builders. For A. P. Tyson, four-story store and office building, Peerless pressed brick, terra-cotta trimmings; under way. For Lehman, Durr & Co., cotton warehouse, 350 by 87 feet; cost $27,000; Figh & Williams, masons; Thorn & Gorrie, carpenters. For A. P. Tyson, five two-story brick stores, each 20 by 60 feet; cost $12,500; Worthington & Green, masons; Thorn & Gorrie, carpenters. For same, four two-story and cellar brick stores, each 20 by 60 feet; cost $14,000; same contractors as above. For City of Montgomery, two-story and basement brick school house, 94 by 92 feet; cost $16,100; Davis Bros., masons; W. M. Nalls, carpenter. For David Weil, two two-story and basement frame residences; cost $6,500 each. Allen & Weathers, builders. Also other less important work.

New Corporations.—The Easton Steam Heating Co., of Easton, Pa., has been incorporated. Capital stock, $50,000. Treasurer, J. Marshall Young; Attorney, D. W. Nevin. The Springer Heater Manufacturing Co., of Prairie du Sac, Wis., has been incorporated. Capital stock, $20,000. John Springer, John S. Conger, A. G. Baldwin, E. C. Moore, F. A. Oertel, W. F. Conger, D. S. Conger, C. P. Riley, Thos. Baker and A. P. Cummings, incorporators. The St. Joseph Lock Works, of St. Joseph, Mich., have been incorporated. Capital stock, $5,200. Alex. H. Scott, Louis Kolman, Edward N. Hatch, and M. C. Barnes, incorporators. The Prescott Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., formerly doing business under the same title, has been incorporated. Capital stock, $15,000. Francis V. Parker, 76 State street, Milton Gale, Samuel C. Lawrence, Ellery Stedman, incorporators.

Oberlin, Ohio.—Architects Weary & Kramer, of Akron report: For Carpenter Bros., brick business block of five stores.

Omaha, Neb.—Architect F. M. Ellis reports: For Brownell Hall, Episcopa school, four-story building, main building 40 by 100 feet, two wings 40 by 100 feet, brick, steam heat, redwood roof, all modern improvements; cost $60,000; under way; James Griffith, carpenter; Joseph Deiss, mason. For J. W. Griffith, frame residence, 40 by 85 feet; cost $6,000; plans under way. For Orchard Hill Building Association, eight, and probably twelve, frame and brick houses; cost $1,200 to $2,500 each; also ten houses, 28 by 28 feet; cost $13,500. For Geo. Higgins, two three-story and basement stores, 40 by 90 feet; cost $15,000; plans under way.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—Architect J. G. Cordner reports: Outlook fair; plans about completed for cottage, 41 by 55 feet, to be erected for Wm. Kalbach; cost $3,000. For James Atchison, cottage, 34 by 48 feet; cost $2,500; about completed; J. C. Montgomery, contractor.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Architect S. B. Abbott, of North Springfield, Mo., reports: For J. S. C. Goss, brick Queen Anne cottage; cost $2,500; under way; Fred. Mussum, builder.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Architects Barr & McBride report: Present outlook is not very good, and would look brighter for the future if labor troubles were settled. The "Penn Block" for Mr. C. D. Irish, is now under way. It will be eight stories, brick and stone, flat roof, 60 by 120 feet; cost $85,000; Harrold & McDonald, builders. For H. P McCullough, two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 62 feet; cost $7 000; just finished; W. S. McCloskey, builder. For Rev. Chapman, two-story brick dwelling, 17 by 35 feet; cost $6,000. For Bissell & Co., store front; cost $1,000; Cochran & Davis, contractors. For Jas. McAfee, at Mt. Oliver, two-story brick dwelling, 35 by 55 feet; cost $5,000; not yet commenced.

Racine, Wis.—Architect A. Druiding, of Chicago, reports: Catholic school building, three stories, 50 by 100 feet, Anderson pressed brick, stone trimmings, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice, steam heat; cost $18,000.

Richmond, Va.—Architect B. D. Black reports: Building outlook not flattering. Labor agitation has caused depression. The following are under way: For Louis Kepler, three three-story brick stores, 50 by 60 feet, iron and stone trimmings; cost $12,000; F. Sitterding, builder. For Captain Andrew Pizzini, two-story and mansard dwelling, 25 by 72 feet, stock brick, stone and iron trimmings; cost $5,000. Also addition to store; cost $2,200; J. S. Gillin, builder.

Richmond, Ind.—Architect Jno. A. Hasecoster reports: Business has greatly improved; outlook is favorable. For B. Star, residence, two-story brick, and frame covered with slate, slate roof; cost $4,000. For J. H. Berhide, one-story frame cottage; cost $1,200. For city of Richmond, two-story brick, 93 by 70 feet, stone front, slate and tin roof; cost $19,530; under way; Thos. H. Harrison, builder. For Saml. Tracy, two-story brick house, 24 by 48 feet; cost $2,500; projected. For Prof. W. Trueblood, two-story frame house, 24 by 54 feet; cost $2,600; projected.

Roanoke City, Va.—Architect J. E. Tinsley, of Staunton, reports: For Dr. G. S. Luck, two-story brick residence, ten rooms, ornamental brick trimmings, slate roof; cost $4,000; plans completed.

Robinson, Ill.—Architect F. M. Ellis, of Omaha, Neb., reports: Two-story and basement brick and stone school building, 87 by 77 feet; cost $18,000; under way; Brubaker & Co., builders.

Ripon, Wis.—Architect A. N Barney reports: Business very dull. For H. H. Mead, frame dwelling; cost $3,500; under way; George Wren, builder. For Belknap Reed, modern frame house; cost $3,000; under way; George Wren, builder. For Mr. Webb, frame house; under way; Ganes & Lobb, builders. For Mr. Greesie, cottage, 14 by 14 and 20 by 24 feet; cost $1,800; under way; Andrew Kewaky, builder. Also other small buildings under way.

San Antonio, Tex.—Architects Wahrenberger & Beckmann report: For Albert F. Beckmann, one-story brick cottage, 48 by 50 feet; projected.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Architect G. G. Baldwin reports: Outlook better than a month ago. A good fall season predicted. For Independent School District, Sheldon, two-story frame wing, 36 by 58 feet, to school house; cost $3,000; under way. For E. D. Ayers, two-story brick store, 30 by 100 feet, tin roof, plate glass; cost $7,000; under way. For E. H. Stone, two-story frame, 35 by 40 feet, furnace or steam heat; cost $4,500; under way; J. Pomeroy, builder. For G. M. Pardoe, two-story frame, 28 by 32 feet, furnace heat; cost $2,200; projected. For Harry Hubbard, two-story frame, 24 by 38 feet; cost $2,200.

South Bend, Ind.—Architect A. Druiding, of Chicago, Ill., reports: For St. Patrick's Catholic Church building, 51 by 148 feet, brick, stone and terra-cotta trimmings, stained glass, slate roof, galvanized iron cornice, hardwood finish; cost $19,000; plans completed.

Staunton, Va.—Architect J. E. Tinsley reports: Prospects very good. For Gooch, Hoge & Wayt, three-story brick store building, 45 by 90 feet, terra-cotta and galvanized iron trimmings, tin roof; cost $6,500; plans completed. For Dr. H. S. Henkel, two and one-half story flat building, brick, tin roof; cost $4,250; plans completed. For Western Lunatic Asylum, stone and frame barn, 80 by 80 feet, tin roof; two-story brick building for kitchen, etc., 40 by 58 feet, tin roof, iron veranda 258 by 9 feet, cut stone and brick foundation; cost of whole improvement $7,250.

Steubenville, Ohio.—Architects Barr & McBride, of Pittsburgh, Pa., report: Four-story brick hotel building, 45 by 160 feet; cost $18,000; cellar under way.

Springfield, Ill.—Architect Geo. H. Helmle reports: For Congregational church, brick and stone addition to church for lecture room, parlors, etc., 38 by 80 feet; cost $8,000; projected. For Col. J. S. Lord, two-story Queen Anne cottage, 30 by 30 feet; cost $2,500; projected. For M. T. Boult, two-story cottage, 30 by 50 feet; cost $3,500; projected. For E. D. Hamlin, two-story cottage, 30 by 50 feet; cost $3,200; projected. For A. Claus, two-story cottage, 32 by 48 feet; cost $2,500; projected. For Louis Sommer, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 40 feet; cost $3,000; projected.

St. Louis, Mo.—Architects Ramsey & Swasey report: For Alfred Bevis, two Queen Anne houses, 43 by 36 feet, two stories and attic, high slate roof; cost $6,000; under way; sub-let. For John Shankey, two-story brick house, 25 by 45 feet, pressed brick front; cost $4,000; projected.

Architect H. E. Peipers reports: Just finished for Siebel-Suessdorf Copper and Iron Mfg. Co., a two and three-story brick building, 86 by 120 feet; cost $10,000; Wm. Rieve & Son, builders. For Chas. Wenneker, two-story and mansard stone front dwelling, 24 by 60 feet; cost $5,000; under way; August Dicke, builder. For G. Cramer, two-story and basement factory building, 100 by 100 feet; cost $20,000; about completed; Henry Hayen, carpenter. For Frank Peters, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 48 feet; cost $3,000; projected. For Chas. Prismeyer, double dwelling, 42 by 62 feet, also stable for 30 horses, 30 by 75 feet; cost $9,000; projected. Other small work.

Among the permits issued since last report are the following, which call for an expenditure of $4,000 or over: H. Vogelsang, two two and three-story brick dwellings, 40 by 72 feet; cost $6,800; J. H. Keefe, builder. J. F. Hackermann, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 75 feet; cost $5,000; J. F. Hackermann, builder. W. B. Walls, two two-story brick dwellings, 35 by 59 feet; cost $7,000; J. T. Wells, builder. M. E. Church Society, one-story brick church building, 50 by 50 feet; cost $4,700; Barnett & Duffner, builders. P. Griten, two two-story brick dwellings, 41 by 55 feet; cost $7,400; H. Heitman, builder. J. Koette, two-story brick store and dwelling, 20 by 70 feet; cost $4,000; B. Koestero, builder. P. G. Gerhardt, seven two-story brick dwellings, 119 by 60 feet; cost $12,000; E. Hoffmann, builder. R. Kahmann, three two-story brick dwellings, 41 by 46 feet; cost $4,400; A. Fenner, builder. J. L. Claus, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 55 feet; cost $4,000; C. H. Mason, builder. F. H. McMahon, three two-story brick dwellings, 50 by 60 feet; cost $8,000; McCluer, builder. Mrs. Forman, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 62 feet; cost $4,900; M. B. Scanlan, builder. E. Goedde, four-story brick store, 27 by 127 feet; cost $14,000; contracts sub-let. J. Flanery, two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 65 feet; cost $4,000; J. Flanery, builder. H. Westheimann, two-story brick dwelling, 34 by 64 feet; cost $5,500; L. Stecher, builder. Mrs. J. H. Vickery, two-story brick dwelling, 51 by 48 feet; cost $4,000; H. Vickery, builder. Wm. H. Heusiech, double two-story brick dwelling, 42 by 60 feet; cost $5,000; Fryday & Co., builders. D. B. Breman, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 65 feet; cost $6,800; D. B. Breman, builder. L. Hoffmann, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 48 feet; cost $5,000; P. Richers, builder. A. Schachner, three-story brick dwelling, 30 by 48 feet; cost $5,000;

(*Continued to page 88.*)

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

CHICAGO, JUNE 10, 1886.

BRICK.	Per M.
Prussing, Common	$ 7 00@ 7 50
Fronts:	
Chicago pressed (Anderson)	18 00@27 00
St. Louis pressed	27 00
Purington Kimbell "Standard"	24 00
Hinchliffe, Indiana pressed	16 00@22 00
Philadelphia pressed	42 00@45 00
Milwaukee pressed	25 00
Tiffany Pressed	22 00@30 00
Trenton	38 00
Zanesville (Harris Bros.)	29 00
Perth Amboy Buff	50 00
" " Mottled	50 00
Moulded:	
Chicago (Anderson)	$65 00@300 00
St. Louis	50 00@125 00
Indiana	25 00@ 50 00
Tiffany	
Zanesville (Harris Bros.)	75 00
Enameled:	
Enamelededge	90 00
Enameled edge and end	105 00
Enameled (Harris Bros.)	80 00

CEMENT, LIME, ETC.	Per Cask.
Chicago Lime	$ 0 65@ 75
Wisconsin "	90@ 1 00
Milwaukee, Utica, Louisville, Akron	1 00@ 1 25
Portland	3 25@ 3 50
Keene's coarse	7 50@ 9 00
Keene's fine	11 00@12 50
Plaster of Paris	2 00@ 2 50
Hair (cattle), per bu	20@ 25
Hair (goat), per bu	40
Sand (lake shore), per yard	1 00@ 1 25

STONE.

(Quotations furnished by J. S. F. Batchen.)

	Per cubic foot, f. o. b. cars, Chicago.
Limestone: Promiscuous blocks.	$ 50
Buff Bedford	65
Blue Bedford	65
Hoosier deep blue Bedford	50
" buff "	35@ 50
Joliet	40@ 50
Lemont	50
Salem Oolitic	
Foundation:	
Dimension on dock	20@ 25
Rubble, per cord	8 00
Sidewalk	40@ 1 00
Planed	40@ 1 00
Sandstone—Promiscuous blocks:	
Hummelstown or Philadelphia Brown Stone	1 50
Brown Connecticut	1 50
Amherst	60@ 75
Berea	55@ 65
Potomac Red Sandstone	1 25
Carbondell	1 10
Malone Blue Euclid	55@ 65
New York bluestone	1 35@ 1 40
Marble:	
Italian, veined	4 00
Marble, continued:	
Tennessee, red	2 50@ 5 00
Tennessee, Knoxville	3 00
Vermont, white	3 50@ 8 00
Ophite	4 50@ 5 00
Armodite	1 50
Slate:	
Roofing, Vermont, per square:	
Green	6 50
Purple	6 50
Red	13 50
Black, Lehigh	5 75@ 6 75
Black, Chapman's	7 30@ 8 00
Black, Bangor	5 50@ 5 80

LUMBER, CAR LOTS.

(Lumbermen's Exchange, 250 So. Water St).

Boards: (Ordinary Dimensions.)	
Pine, 1st quality, clear	$46 00@48 00
Pine, 2d quality	44 00@47 00
Pine, 3d quality	42 00@44 00
Common	13 00
Siding:	
Pine	10 50@22 00
Framing Timber:	
Pine	12 00@17 00
Laths:	
Pine	2 00
Shingles:	
Pine (sawed)	2 40@ 2 60
Cedar	2 25@ 2 35
Miscellaneous:	
Pickets, pine	9@ 19
Posts, cedar	9 00@21 00
Pine, yellow southern	28 00@35 00

HARDWOODS.

(Quotations furnished by Holbrook Co.)

Walnut, 1st & 2d, 1 in	$ 75 00@ 80 00
1¼ and up	80 00@ 100 00
Walnut, counter top	15@ 20
Ash, 1st & 2d, 1 in	30 00@ 32 00
1¼ & up	33 00@ 36 00
Ash Steps	40 00@ 45 00
Maple, 1st & 2d, 1 in	25 00@ 35 00
1¼ & up	35 00@ 40 00
Oak, white, 1st & 2d, 1 in	30 00@ 35 00
1¼ & up	35 00@ 40 00
Oak, white, quarter sawed	50 00@ 55 00
Oak, red, 1st & 2d, 1 in	30 00@ 35 00
1¼ & up	35 00@ 40 00
Oak, red, quarter sawed	40 00@ 50 00
Cherry, 1st & 2d, 1 in	75 00
1¼, 1½ & 2 in	80 00@ 85 00
2½, 3 & 4 in	95 00@ 100 00
Beech, Red, 1st & 2d	25 00@ 30 00
Whitewood, 1st & 2d, 1, 1¼, 1½ & 2 in	26 00@ 30 00
2½, 3 & 4 in	32 00@ 38 00
Birch, red, 1st & 2d	35 00@ 40 00
Butternut, 1st & 2d, 1 in	45 00@ 50 00
1¼ & up	50 00@ 55 00
Sycamore, 1st & 2d	20 00@ 25 00
Gum, red, 1st & 2d, 1 in	25 00@ 30 00
1¼ & up	35 00@ 40 00

FINISHING WOODS.

Mahogany, Mexican, per lb	15@ 20
Mahogany, St. Domingo, per lb	20@ 25
Finishing Woods, continued:	
Mahogany, Cuba, per lb	12@ 20
Rosewood, per lb	5@ 15

CALIFORNIA WOODS, ETC.

(Quotations furnished by James O. Cuthbert.)

Redwood lumber	$50 00@$55 00
Redwood shingles—square, sexagon, round, diamond and octagon, small quantities	5 25@ 5 50
Mexican Spanish cedar	150 00@300 00
California pine	65 00@ 75 00
Georgia Yellow Pine:	
Flooring:	
1st & 2d clear, 4 in	35 00
1st & 2d clear, 6 in	35 00
Boards, D 1 s	33 00@ 35 00
Beaded Ceiling:	
1st & 2d clear, ½ in	18 00@ 21 60
⅝ in	26 00@ 30 00
⅞ in	33 00@ 36 00
Step plank:	
1st & 2d clear 1¼, 1½ & 2 in	33 00@ 35 00
Georgia Cypress:	
Lumber, 1st & 2d clear	35 00@ 40 00
Shingles	3 75@ 4 25
Frame Oak Lumber and Timber:	
Plank	23 00@ 25 00
Timber	24 00@ 30 00

PAINT, ETC.	Per lb. Dry.	Per lb. In Oil
White lead (American)		$ 7@ 7½
Zinc, white (American)	8@10	10@ 12
Red, Venetian	2@	6@ 12
Red, Vermilion	30@50	40@1 00
Red, Indian (English)	12@	22
Yellow, Ochre	2@	15
Yellow, Chrome	18@	25
Green, Chrome	12@	20
Green, Paris	20@	35
Black, lamp	8@	30
Blue, ultramarine	16@	35
Putty		3
Whiting (dry)	1@	2
Paris white (English)	2@	3
Litharge (American)	6@	10
Sienna, burnt	9@	16
Umber, burnt	7@	16
Oil, linseed (raw), per gal		42
Oil, linseed (boiled), " "		45
Turpentine " "		45
Varnish, coach, " "		1 25@ 2 00
Varnish, shellac, " "		3 25@ 4 00

HARDWARE.

Nails:	Per Keg.
Spikes, wrought	$3 40
Tenpenny, common	2 15
Shingle, 4's	3 90
Lath, 3's fine	5 15
Steel nails, 10's to 60's	2 30

For steel nails add 20 c. per keg.
For finishing-nails add $1.50 per keg.
For casing-nails add 75 c. per keg.

Klute & Hilderbrand, builders. Collier estate, alterations in five-story brick store, 100 by 150 feet; cost $5,000; sub-let. Mrs. H. Beers, five-story brick hotel, 51 by 89 feet; cost $45,000; J. Kimple & Son, builders. G. Tremmel, two two-story brick dwellings, 44 by 56 feet; cost $6,000; C. Kellermann, builder. G. Filio, three-story brick store and dwelling, 38 by 55 feet; cost $5,000; sub-let. Mrs. A. McGrade, two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 64 feet; cost $5,000; M. Connelly, builder. P. P. Furber, two-story brick dwelling, 50 by 35 feet; cost $4,800; sub-let. J. V. Williamson, repairing four-story brick building, 50 by 125 feet; cost $10,000; C. J. Cutler, builder. T. Kniker, five-story brick store, 50 by 90 feet; cost $25,000; sub-let. S. P. Johnson, two two-story brick buildings, 47 by 38 feet; cost $6,000; S. P. Johnson, builder. Cable & Western R. R. Co., one-story brick round-house, 67 by 70 feet; cost $5,000; J. Waters, builder. J. Steffen, two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 50 feet; cost $4,000; J. Steffen, builder. H. Stolt, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 50 feet; cost $4,000; Gross & Klute, builders. D. B. Churmann, two-story brick dwelling, 33 by 36 feet; cost $4,000; G. I. Barnett, architect. J. E. Cowan, two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 68 feet; cost $4,000; T. C. Bonsack, builder. Dillon's estate, six two-story brick dwellings, 84 by 44 feet; cost $10,000; C. Heucke, builder. Culver Bros., two-story brick dwellings, 25 by 50 feet; cost $4,000; A. E. Cook, builder. J. O'Donnel, three two-story brick dwellings, 50 by 47 feet; cost $6,000; C. Hoffman, builder. C. F. Talum, two-story brick dwelling, 30 by 71 feet; cost $13,000; sub-let. Mrs. E. Wainwright, three-story brick dwelling, 27 by 121 feet; cost $20,000; sub-let. D. Shultz, four two-story brick dwellings, 52 by 44 feet; cost $8,000; E. E. Squires, builder. L. H. Rumsey, two-story brick dwelling, 21 by 57 feet; cost $4,500; L. H. Rumsey, builder. A. Cooper, six two-story brick dwellings, 112 by 48 feet; cost $10,800; A. Cooper, builder. A. Cooper, four two-story brick dwellings, 80 by 48 feet; cost $7,500; A. Cooper, builder. J. H. Lionberger, two-story brick dwelling, 32 by 55 feet; cost $10,000; Wm. E. Baur, builder. P. & B. Pollack, two two-story brick dwellings, 35 by 45 feet; cost $4,150; A. Wagner, builder.

St. Paul, Minn.—Architect Walter Iff reports: The contemplated strikes have somewhat interfered with building. For J. T. McMillan, pork packing establishment; cost $75,000; under way. For Dr. Gillett, residence; cost $6,000; under way. For Mrs. Ida McManns, residence; cost $7,000; under way. For same, double tenement house; cost $4,000; under way. Pilgrim Baptist Church; cost $10,000; under way. For W. O. Jones, residence; cost $4,000; under way. For Albert Boedighenner, residence; cost $4,000; under way. For James Daly, residence; cost $3,000; under way. For Dr. Lawton, residence; cost $5,000; under way.

Architects Teltz & Joy report: For Hermann Kirsch, three-story pressed brick and stone store and dwelling, 45 by 70 feet; cost $5,350; under way; Wm. Manteuffell, builder. For Edward Langevis, two-story brick and stone store and dwelling, 100 by 60 and 50 by 50 feet; cost $16,000; under way; V. Cassan & Co., builders. For Yellowstone National Park Syndicate, at Cœur d'Alene, hotel building, 35 by 63 feet; cost $5,000; projected. At Norvis Geyser, hotel, 42 by 153 feet; cost $20,000; projected. At Grand Cañon, hotel, 45 by 243 feet; cost $30,000; under way. At Mammoth Hot Springs, hotel, 46 by 300 feet; cost $100,000; projected.

Waco, Tex.—Present outlook is good, with a large number of buildings on the boards.

Architect W. W. Larmour reports: For Baylor University, three four-story buildings, 124 by 74 feet, brick, stone trimmings; cost $45,000; just commenced; James B. Barker, builder. For Samuel Sanger, residence; cost $16,000; under way; day work. —— Wirth, brick building, 100 by 42 feet, metal roof; cost $7,000; under way; J. S. Atkin, contractor. For Alex. Sprint & Son, brick building, 70 by 52 feet; cost $6,500; under way; Brown, contractor. For J. Madden, brick building, 28 by 40 feet; cost $3,000; under way; J. S. Atkin, contractor. For Kerchner, Colder & Bro., frame shed, 262 by 100 feet, metal roof; cost $4,000; under way; J. H. Hanby, builder. For J. McFarland, frame dwelling, 40 by 26 feet, metal roof; cost $3,500; J. H. Hanby, builder. For J. D. Bellamy, brick stores, 66 by 40 feet, metal roof; cost $3,000; Herring & Austin, builders. For Mrs. J. K. Brown, frame dwelling, 38 by 33 feet, metal roof; cost $2,500; under way; F. B. Austin, builder. For A. David, frame dwelling, 40 by 38 feet; cost $8,000; Frank Wood, builder. For Wm. L. Parsley, frame dwelling, 32 by 26 feet; cost $3,000; under way. For Mrs. Bryson, brick building, 60 by 40 feet; cost $2,500; J. Silvy, builder. For Solomon Bear, frame dwelling, 25 by 30 feet, cost $2,500; C. D. Morrill, builder. For Wm. E. Springer, frame dwelling, 42 by 38 feet; cost $6,000; under way; C. Twining, builder. For new Honore county, brick jail, slate roof; not contracted yet. For same, frame school house, 152 feet by 56 feet; cost $8,000; not contracted. For Burr & Bailey, two brick stores, 66 by 33 feet, metal roof; cost $3,000; not contracted.

Waseca, Minn.—Architects E. W. Fiske reports: For W. G. Ward, brick store, 22 by 90 feet; cost $3,000; under way; E. W. Fiske, builder. For Jos. Goetzman, brick store, 22 by 90 feet; cost $3,000; under way; Frank Phillips, builder. For Thos. Moonan, brick store, 24 by 90 feet; cost $3,000; under way; E. W. Fiske, builder. For J. A. Pugh & Co., brick store, 22 by 120 feet; cost $5,000; under way; Flinn & Lansing, builders. For J. McElroy, Eastlake residence, 18 by 30 and 18 by 20 feet; cost $2,500; under way; Flinn & Lansing, builders. For Thos. Davis, cottage, 24 by 26 feet; cost $1,000; E. W. Fiske, builder. For Augustus Smith, Queen Anne residence; cost $2,000; under way; Parmele & Wyland, builders. For Harry Britton, Queen Anne residence; cost $2,300; under way; Byron Smith, builder. For Maplewood Park Association, hall building, 32 by 60 feet; cost $1,800; Parmele & Wyland, builders. For D. J. Shaw, residence, 26 by 32 feet; cost $2,500; E. W. Fiske, builder. For C. H. Ranny, residence, cost $2,600; not let.

Weeping Water, Neb.—Architect F. M. Ellis, of Omaha, reports: Brick and stone Congregational church, 58 by 104 feet; cost $12,000; plans nearly completed.

West Manchester, Ohio.—Architect John A. Hasecoster, of Richmond, Ind., reports: For Board of Public Schools, J. Wesley Leas, secretary, two-story brick school building, slate roof; cost $4,500.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Chas. P. Hamilton reports: Outlook for the near future is not encouraging; very little projected, or under way; continued strikes being the cause of depression. For J. B. Gardner, two-story frame dwelling. 40 by 48 feet; cost $3,000; projected. For A. J. Sweeney, alterations to brick residence; cost $3,000; projected. Work on Ohio county court house, and other buildings previously reported, is progressing rapidly.

Wilmington, N. C.—Architect James F. Post reports: Present condition and outlook good. For J. Wilder Alison, frame and brick building, 40 by 24 feet; cost $3,000; completed; J. S. Atkin, contractor. For Champion Compress Co., brick building, 320 by 132 feet, metal roof; cost $20,000; under way; C. D. Brownley, contractor.

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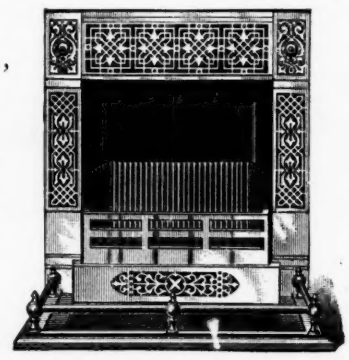

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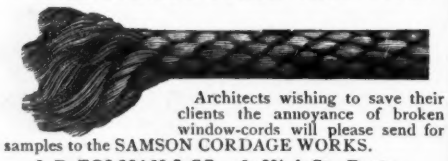

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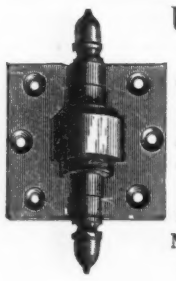

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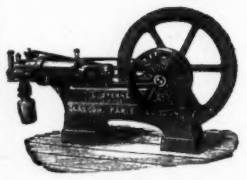

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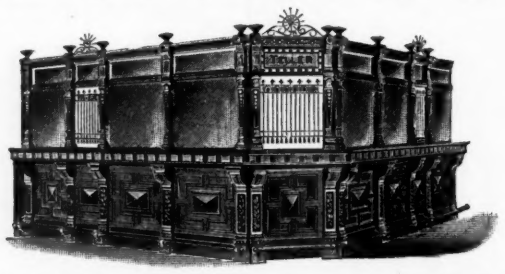

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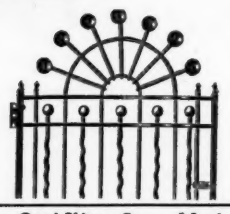

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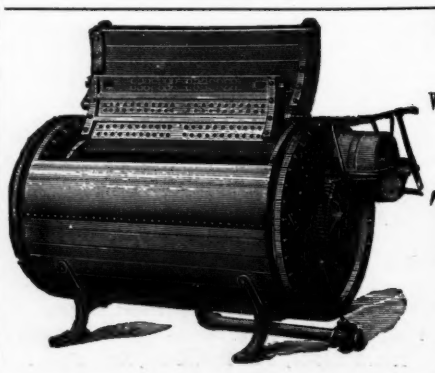

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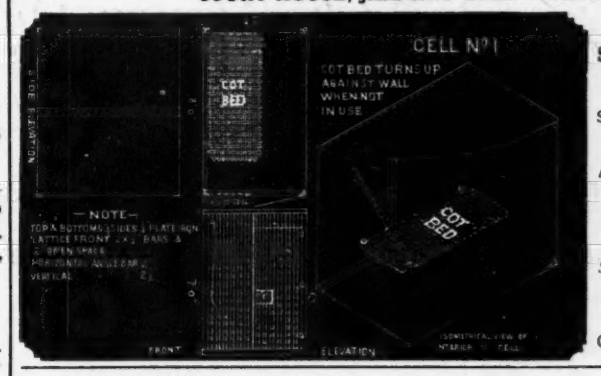

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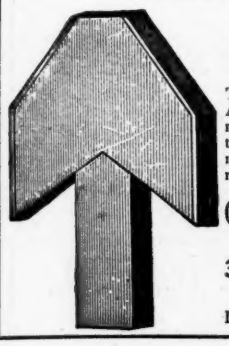

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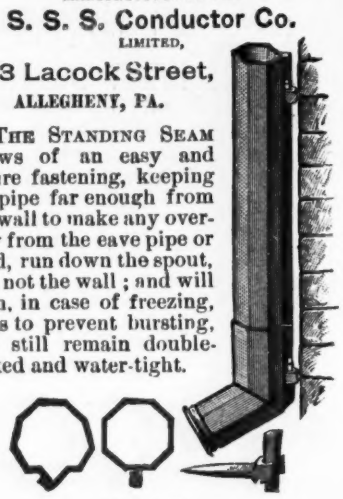

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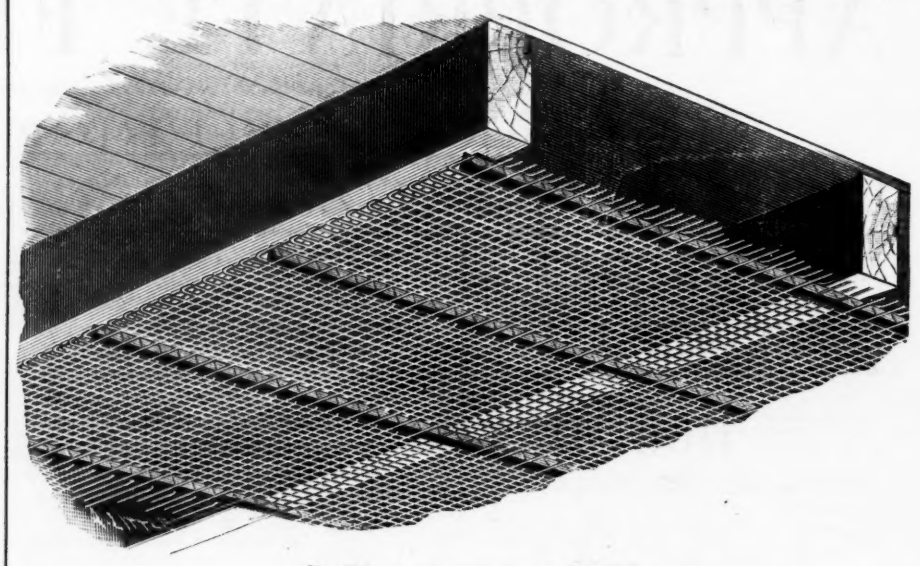

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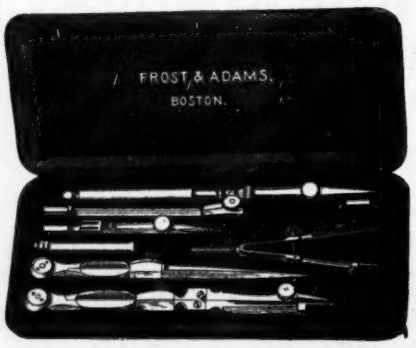

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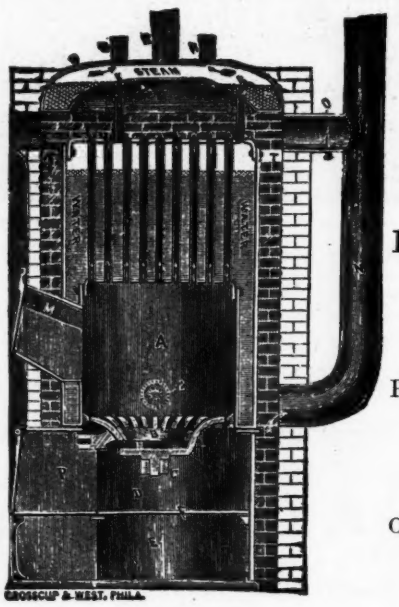

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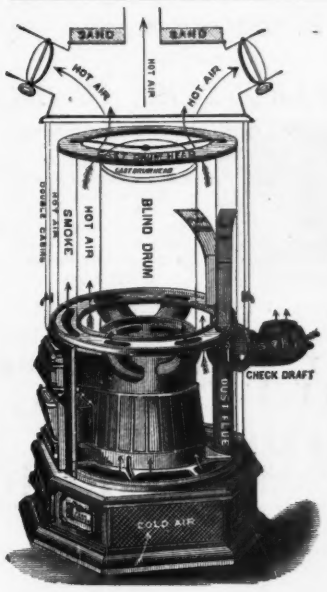

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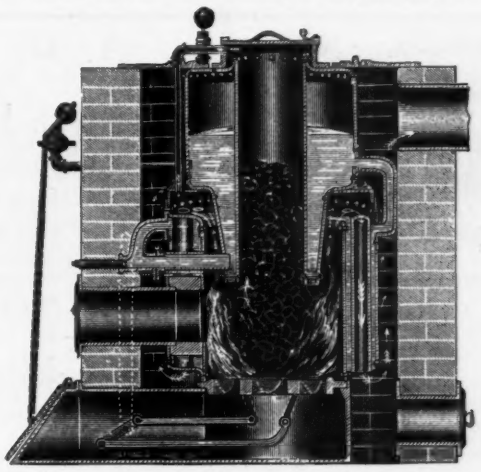

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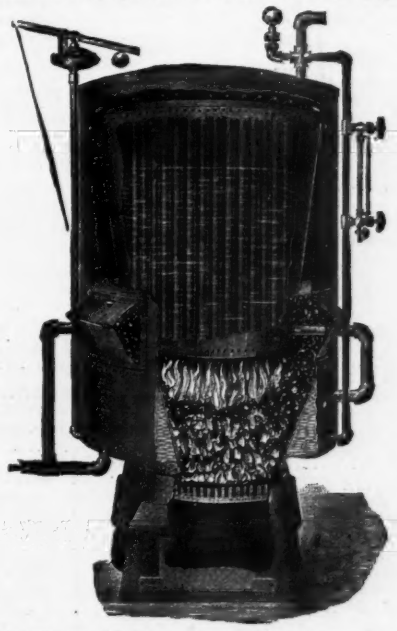

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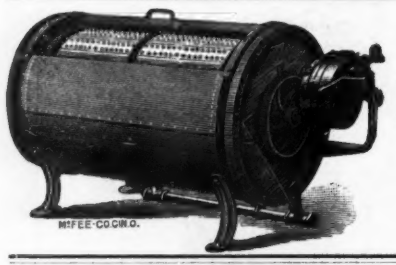

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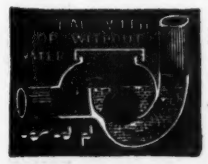

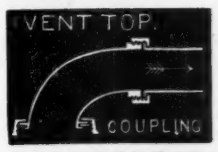

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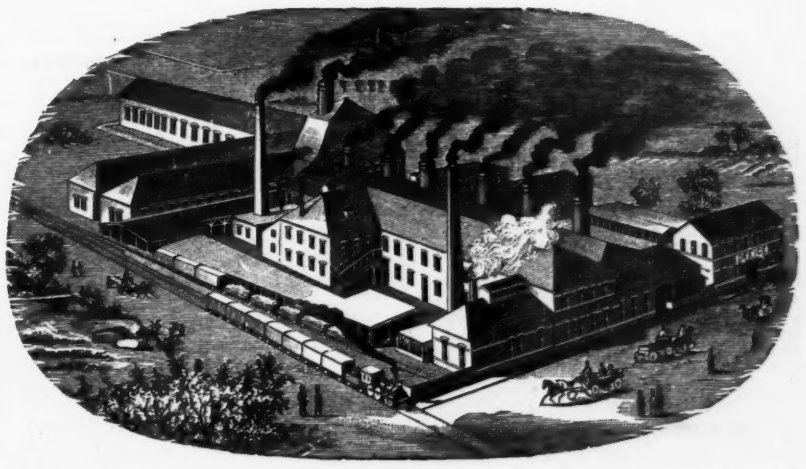

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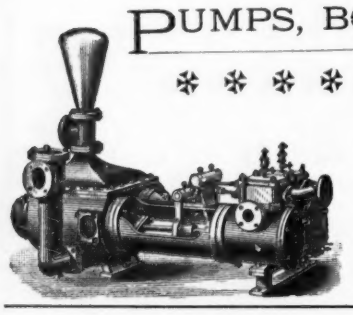

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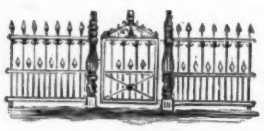

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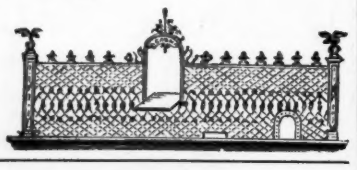

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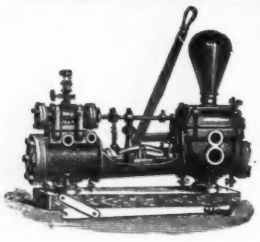

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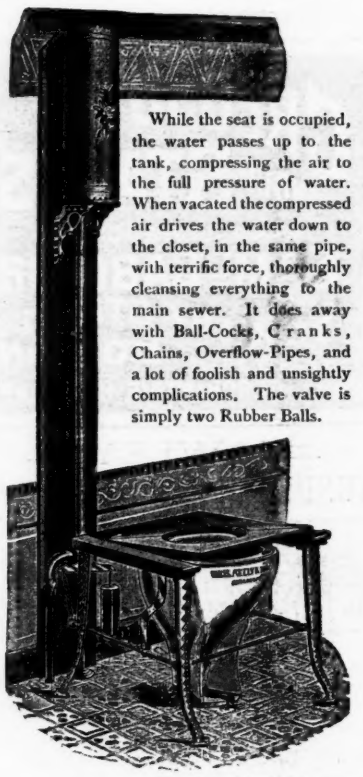

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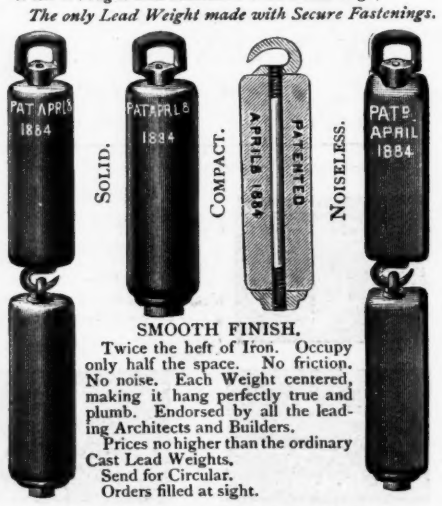

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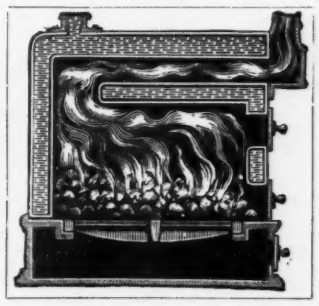

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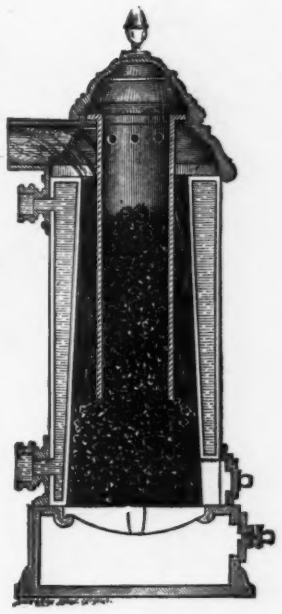

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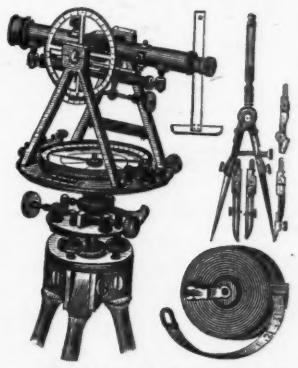

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Gasfitter	3 50	2 50@3 00	3 25	2 00@3 00	3 00	3 50	.....	8 00	5 00	.....	3 00@4 00	3 00	3 00	2 50	3 50	2 25	2 50	2 75
Laborer	1 25	1 60@1 76	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 75	1 25	2 50	1 50	1 00	1 75@2 00	1 50	1 25	1 60	1 25@1 50	1 25	1 50	1 00
Painter	2 00	2 25@2 50	2 50	1 50@2 50	2 50	2 50	.....	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50@3 00	3 00	2 00	2 75	2 50	2 25	2 50	1 75
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Slater	3 00	3 00	3 25	1 75	2 50	2 75	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	3 00	2 50	.....	2 50@3 00	3 50	2 50	2 00
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